



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXX., No. 25 (Series No. 1691).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
Association Affairs	Irish News 35
Col. Supp.	Legal Reports 37
Athletics Col. Supp.	Marriages 39
Bankruptcy Reports 38	National Health Insurance 50
Birthday Honours 40	Observations and Reflections 47
Births 39	Patent-medicines Inquiry 53
Business Changes 36	Patent Specifications
Coming Events Col. Supp.	Col. Supp.
Companies and Company News 39	Personalities 40
Cook's of Bow 44	Pharmaceutical Society: N.B. Branch 45
Correspondence 63	Retrospect 64
Deaths 39	Scottish News 35
Deed of Arrangement ... 38	Shops Act 51
Editorial Articles:	Society of Chemical Industry:
Iodine Market 48	Synthetic Rubber 43
Fairchild Lectures 49	South African News 36
Medical Preliminary Examination 49	Summer Outings Col. Supp.
English News 34	Trade-marks 52
Fairchild Lectures 41	Trade Notes 51
French News 36	Trade Report 60
Formulae 46	Westminster Wisdom ... 50
Gazette 40	Wills 52
German Letter Col. Supp.	
Information Department 45	

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SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Patent-medicines Inquiry.

The House of Commons Select Committee is now fairly in the midst of the allegations which led to its appointment. The cross-examination of Dr. Cox, medical secretary to the British Medical Association, occupied all Tuesday and Thursday. Several members of the Committee, especially Mr. Glyn-Jones, are directing his attention to the fact that, while the Association "expose" popular secret remedies, it derives revenue from proprietary medicinal specialities. So far this witness has made statements which may widen the inquiry, as they have revealed to the Committee practices in the medical profession which bear upon the Committee's work, and the Chairman and members seem determined to get proof for new allegations. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society was present at the inquiry for the first time on Thursday, and there were other signs of growing official interest, as well as a larger attendance. Our report is interesting reading and begins on p. 53.

Articles and Communications.

Consequent on the amount of space occupied by the report mentioned, we have had to hold over numerous letters from and replies to correspondents. The more urgent are on pp. 63-64.

The fifth and final lecture of the first Fairchild series was by Mr. John C. Umney on the "Classification and Commerce of Essential Oils." It is reported on pp. 41-42. We comment upon the importance of the lectures, and show how good they are *à propos* of Dr. W. H. Perkin's most recent announcement (p. 49).

The announcement referred to is the manufacture of synthetic india-rubber. Forty years ago Sir William Tilden showed how isoprene from turpentine is changed into rubber. This is the basis of the new process. In his communication to the Society of Chemical Industry Dr. Perkin described how a British Committee have got away from turpentine as the starting-point, and, using starch, work up to rubber. The patent for a method of polymerising isoprene with sodium anticipated German investigators by three months (p. 43).

News of the Week.

The first conviction under the Shops Act, 1912, is reported on p. 37.

Our Paris Correspondent re-states the position which proprietary medicines hold in France (p. 36).

The armorial bearings case referred to a fortnight since has been decided against the London County Council (p. 37).

A number of gentlemen whose names are familiar to the chemical and drug trades received honours from King George V. on his birthday (p. 40).

The Pharmaceutical Society has got two Chinamen in Liverpool fined for selling opium, and an unregistered man fined for false-labelling (pp. 37-38).

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's members in Scotland and the election of a new Executive of the North British Branch are reported on p. 45.

Dr. Robert Bell has been awarded 2,000*l.* damages in his action against Dr. Bashford and the British Medical Association for classing him as a cancer quack (p. 37).

The proprietors of "Lactobacilline" have succeeded in their appeal against Mr. Justice Joyce's judgment that the word should not be registered as a trade-mark (p. 37).

Trade and Market Matters.

Confidence has been again restored to the iodine market, the Chilean syndicate having been renewed for a further period of three years, and an advance of 1½*d.* per oz., or 25 per cent., in crude has followed (p. 48).

There is no material change in the London dock-strike situation, and business is reduced to a minimum thereby. Iodine and iodine preparations are higher, as is German saltpetre, star anise, and Japanese peppermint oils and canary seed. Lead salts, rhubarb, and citric acid are firmer. English castor oil, ammonia sulphate, carnauba wax, and eucadilla are cheaper (p. 60).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. Geoffrey Harrington, of Wesley Buildings, Llan-hilleth, has applied to the Monmouthshire County Council for a poison-licence.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has been meeting in London this past week. An Empire trade-mark was proposed and adopted.

The absence of facilities for obtaining training in pharmaceutical subjects was brought up by Mr. Hinde at a meeting of the Whitehaven Town Council on June 11.

The medicated-wine licence attached to the branch of Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., at Brighouse (Yorks), has been transferred from Mr. W. E. Mason to Mr. Joseph Banks Todd.

Damage estimated at 1,500*l.* was caused by fire at the works of Victors, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Staly-bridge. The outbreak was confined to the drying-room for acid phosphate of ammonia.

The Commission on Sleeping Sickness working in Rhodesia reports that the tsetse fly known as *Glossina morsitans* is a carrier of the disease. Hitherto the tsetse fly *Glossina palpalis* has alone been regarded as a carrier of sleeping sickness.

While boating on the River Wharfe at Otley, Peter Miln, described as a chemist, became immersed in the water through trying to push the boat carrying him from under a tree. The craft slipped from under his feet, leaving him hanging from a branch which broke and let him down into deep water. He was rescued in an exhausted condition by a coachman named Dagger.

A fire broke out on June 15 in a two-storey building used as a tallow-stores at the works of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap manufacturers, Bow. The fire was under control about three-quarters of an hour after the arrival of the fire brigade. We are informed that the damage, which was confined to the store, will in no way interfere with the working of the factory.

Proprietary Articles.

Sir Joseph Beecham presided at a meeting of the Proprietary Articles Section of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon, June 17. Sir Joseph has succeeded Mr. Thomas J. Barrett in the chairmanship, and Mr. H. Bollman Condy is Vice-Chairman. The object of Monday's meeting was to hear a report by Mr. McKenna, solicitor to the Section, on the proceedings of the House of Commons Select Committee on Patent Medicines. There was a record attendance, the Council-chamber being inadequate to seat all who came in. The proceedings were private, and lasted nearly two hours.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Wandsworth Borough Council have appointed Mr. C. A. Hackman, F.I.C., deputy public analyst for the borough.

Of eighteen samples of camphorated oil examined recently by the Westminster analyst only one was adulterated, this being 7 per cent. deficient in camphor. Proceedings have been instituted.

The Lambeth Borough Council had before them on June 14 a letter from Mr. R. B. Pilcher, Secretary of the Institute of Chemistry, in reference to the recent appointment of the borough analyst, which the Local Government Board has confirmed. Mr. Pilcher stated that he learnt from the Local Government Board that the terms and conditions of appointment are somewhat different from those which appeared to be contemplated in the advertisements. It was asked, "What modifications of the original terms had been introduced to lead the Board to conclude that the arrangements are so different from those originally contemplated as to be considered satisfactory, and whether all of the candidates for the appointment were informed of these modifications before the appointment was made?" The Public Health Committee

instructed the Town Clerk to reply stating that further discussion of the matter is undesirable for all parties concerned. The Council without discussion endorsed the committee's action.

Guardians' Doings.

The Leicester Guardians on June 18 appointed Miss McKinlay as dispenser at the North Evington Dispensary, at a salary of 52*l.* a year, with residential allowances.

The Leicester Guardians on June 18 considered a communication sent to the Local Government Board by local chemists making certain assertions against the Leicester Provident Dispensary, with whom the Guardians propose to make arrangements for dispensing medicines for Poor-law patients. It was decided to reply that the Guardians consider that in making the proposed agreement they were serving the best interests of the sick poor.

The Southwark Guardians on June 13 approved of the action of the Contracts Committee in asking for samples of waterproof sheeting from five selected firms at a price not exceeding 5*s.* per yard. Dr. Bruce, medical superintendent of the infirmary, had reported that none of the samples submitted to him were suitable. The Contracts Committee, which had asked for samples at prices not exceeding 3*s.* 6*d.* per yard, said that the cost of rubber had so considerably increased of late that sheeting at the price fixed by the Guardians must necessarily be inferior to that supplied in previous years.

Contracts.

Bermondsey Borough Council.—Henry Marks & Sons, for a supply of sponges at 7*l.* 10*s.*

Newport (I.W.) Town Council.—Mr. D. F. Ritchie, Ph.C., Newport, for 4 tons of protosulphate of iron, at 2*l.* 9*s.* per ton.

Government Contracts.—*Admiralty*: F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Jas. Gibbs & Finch, Ltd., C. Tennant & Co., of Carnoustie, Ltd., West Ham Chemical Works, Ltd., for acids; Harry W. Cox & Co. Ltd., for x-ray apparatus. *General Post Office*: Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., for chloride of ammonia.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have decided to vary their current contract with The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for the supply of drugs by allowing the contractors an extra charge at the rate of 1*s.* per doz. packages when drugs scheduled in large units are ordered in 1-lb. packages, and a charge of 6*d.* per doz. packages when such drugs are ordered in 2-lb. packages.

Chemists' Assistant Killed.

On Monday, June 17, while Mr. John Gentleman, one of the staff of Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., Wigmore Street, London, W., was cycling home to dinner he collided with a motor-car in Little Welbeck Street, and was thrown off, falling on the street with such violence that he fractured the base of his skull. He was taken to Middlesex Hospital, where he died next morning. Gentleman was a married man in his fifty-sixth year. He went to John Bell & Co. as a boy, and had been with them since as a warehouseman. He was much respected by his employers and his fellow-workers.

Optical Convention.

The Optical Convention was opened on June 19 at the Science Museum, South Kensington, when Professor Silvanus P. Thompson delivered the inaugural address. He reminded his audience that seven years ago the previous Convention was held, since when had been made progress solid and real all along the line. He referred to the stimulus which the training of spectacle-opticians has received by means of the system of certification of the Spectacle-makers' Company. To the optical industry as a whole the question of scientific training of young men is a very serious one. Men are wanted who can undertake mathematical calculations and apply them to the design of instruments, and who have an acquaintance with the whole range of optics. A *conversazione* was subsequently held in the Galleries of the Museum. There is also in connection with the Convention an exhibition of optical instruments and a loan collection of instruments and apparatus of historical or special scientific interest. Through the liberality of the Spectacle-makers' Company

a number of experiments have been arranged, as described by Sir Isaac Newton, and as far as possible the apparatus is precisely similar to that used by him. An arc lamp, placed in an enclosed chamber, furnishes several beams of light, as substitute for the sun, as used by Newton in 1666. With these beams are shown five of the chief experiments of Newton, as described in his "Optiks" published in 1704. In addition, the loan collection contains numerous microscopes dating from the eighteenth century, eyeglasses apparently made in Turin at the end of the fifteenth century, and a number of miners' lamps, including the safety devices invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

Birmingham Notes.

Among the twenty-eight recipients of the B.A. degree at Cambridge University was Mr. F. B. Winfield, of Downing College, son of Mr. F. Winfield, chemist and druggist, Solihull, Birmingham.

At the Birmingham County Court on June 17, a hairdresser's customer recovered 2l. 18s. from the hairdresser, as damages for injury caused by a dry shampoo which one of the hairdresser's assistants gave him. The liquid, composed of strong ammonia, salts of tartar, and methylated spirits or petrol, did not produce a lather, but ran down the plaintiff's face and into his eyes, causing him great suffering and medical expense.

From Various Courts.

At Manchester, Mr. George Todd, chemist and druggist, Chamber Street, Hollinwood, was ordered to pay 2l. 11s. for driving his motor-cycle to the public danger on the highway at Failsworth. It was stated that defendant had only had the machine for two months, and that the speedometer only registered fifteen miles per hour.

At Westminster Police Court on June 15, William Alexander, described as a chemist, of Queen Street, Portsmouth, prosecuted Frederick Walker (45), Paddington, racing tipster, on a charge with two other men not in custody of being concerned in stealing 10l. by means of the confidence trick. Prisoner had obtained the money at the Gatwick race-course by representing that he had put it on a "winner" on prosecutor's behalf. The money had been recovered. Prisoner was remanded in custody.

Poisoning Fatalities.

Three deaths are reported from poisoning this week. *Oxalic acid* was taken in mistake for a headache-powder by Henry Plumber (47), barman, Bristol, with fatal results. *Potassium cyanide* was the suicidal agent used by Wm. Morris Pyke (63), cashier, Liverpool, who was troubled with failing sight. The poison was purchased from a local chemist on the pretext that it was wanted by a photographer friend. Robert Turner, a bonded-warehouse manager, Ayr, died at an hotel in Hull from heart-failure following an overdose of *Veronal*.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Two employes at O'Sullivan's mineral-water factory, Waterford, were on June 17 fined 5s., and costs, for omitting to wear masks and gauntlets while bottling aerated waters.

Messrs. Fielding, Patrick Street, Cork, have been declared contractors to the South Infirmary, Cork, at 35½ per cent. off list-prices for medicines and 45 per cent. off for medical and surgical appliances.

Mr. James Lanigan, Ph.C., late of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., Rathmines, State apothecaries, has passed the Professional examination in the Royal College of Surgeons with honours in materia medica and forensic medicine.

Mr. M. D. Carroll, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Main Street, Boyle, who is also dispenser to the Boyle Union, has been granted by the Guardians a month's sick leave. Mr. James Barry, Ph.C., is taking his place at the Union dispensary at a salary of 2l. 2s. a week.

On June 14 a lunatic entered the shop of Mr. James Simms, chemist and druggist, Banbridge, and asked for a pennyworth of poison "to poison myself with." He was refused, and was afterwards sent by the Magistrates to the asylum on the evidence of Mr. Simms and a doctor.

The Irish Branch of the British Medical Association met in Cork last week. Mr. Herbert O'Keefe, Cork, who was elected President for the ensuing year, took the chair. The annual dinner was held on June 15, when the President had a good deal to say about the insufficient protection afforded to dentists by the Dentists Act.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. Archibald Wilkieson, general merchant, Ardmintish, Gigha, Argyll, has intimated his intention of applying for a poison-licence.

A temporary committee has been appointed in Aberdeen to inquire into the matter of forming a junior chemists' association for recreation and social gatherings.

Five applications for poison-licences from employes of persons licensed to sell agri-horticultural poisons were granted by the Aberdeen Town Council on June 17. Ten poison-licences were renewed.

Fire broke out at the rear of the pharmacy of Mr. John Robertson, chemist, 19 West Port, Arbroath, on June 14. The fire was quickly subdued, the principal damage done being caused by smoke and water.

Glasgow and the West.

The new prospectus of the Glasgow Veterinary College, Buccleuch Street, Garnethill, extends to over seventy pages. It is full of details of interest to those taking up the veterinary profession.

The opening meeting of the East Renfrewshire Chemists' Association is not to be held until September, and it will be of a social character. Mr. Hawthorn Stewart, Secretary, 81 High Street, Paisley, is making the arrangements.

Edinburgh.

Several of the dealers in antiques—a calling which is followed by many shopkeepers in the Old and New Towns—are showing fine specimens of old-metal mortars at present.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club had a bogey competition over the Braid Hills course last week. Result: 1, 2, and 3 (a tie), Messrs. George Baxter, J. Deas, and D. H. McKenzie; 4 (a tie also), Messrs. W. Charles Baker and Charles Stewart.

Recently, writes a correspondent, I saw a local pharmacist, assisted by two other members of the drug-trade, "taking" one of the photographs which appeared in last week's *C. & D.* A second well-known pharmacist, who happened to be passing, halted beside the little group and demanded to know the reason of their arduous labours. "Let me check the view on the ground-glass, then," said the latest arrival. The plate was about to be exposed when one of the party, who imagines he possesses the rare attribute of humour, noticed that a news-bill would be reproduced on the negative. The placard bore the legend "Innocents Abroad in Edinburgh," and the camera was slewed round a point or two at once.

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE is recommended by Dr. Forbes-Ross in "The Lancet," June 15, as a local anæsthetic. The effects of a 1-per-cent. solution persist for days.

WEST AFRICAN KOLA.—Owing to the collapse of the kola-nut trade the Elder Dempster Line have suspended their special steamer service to the Gold Coast. So Reuter states.

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.—The annual report of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London contains a note by Mr. William Bousfield on Norwegian cod-liver oil, in the course of which its leading characteristics are dwelt upon in an appreciative manner. Long and careful research and experiment on the part of Norwegian manufacturers, notably the late Dr. Peckel Moller, have helped Norway to become the premier cod-liver-oil producing country.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. G. W. Steytler and A. Geister, joint trustees of Messrs. Wentzel & Schleswig, wholesale manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, 2-4 Leeuwen Street, Cape Town, announce that they have disposed of the business to Messrs. P. Andrag and A. Jelinek, who will continue it under the same style.

Transvaal.

MR. ROBERT BUTTERS has returned to Johannesburg from his trip to Scotland, and attended the Transvaal Pharmacy Board's examination on May 21, examining in pharmacy. Mr. B. Owen Jones, F.C.S., examined in materia medica; Mr. D. Ivor James, B.Sc., and Mr. Charles Keir, F.C.S., in chemistry and physics; Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, F.C.S., in practical pharmacy and dispensing; Mr. J. van Niekerk in prescriptions; and Mr. Charles Keir in botany.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held at the Society's room, 65 Hout Street, Cape Town, on May 23. Present: Mr. A. Thomas, J.P. (President), Messrs. W. Froenbling and H. R. Peck (Vice-Presidents), and Messrs. Dell, Fick, Hopkins, Tothill, and Sloan (Hon. Secretary). After disposing of various minor items, the new Shop Hours Act came up for an animated discussion. Considering the importance of the subject, it was decided to put it on the agenda of the next general meeting, so as to give all members an opportunity of expressing their views on the proposed measure. A motion of Mr. Fick to the effect that "dagga" (cannabis indica) should be placed in the same category as opium, so as to prevent its sale otherwise than if prescribed as a medicine, shared the same fate. Three new members were elected.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL CRISIS.—Certain articles have appeared in the "Matin" on this subject, which have their origin in the matter to which a paragraph was devoted in the *C. & D.* "French News" of January 6. It is regarded as of little consequence by French pharmacists.

PHARMACIENS AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The vacant fauteuil of Dr. Caventou in the Pharmacy Section of the Paris Academy of Medicine, referred to in the *C. & D.* last week, is attracting much attention in French pharmaceutical circles. Its late occupant was the lineal descendant of Joseph Bienaimé Caventou, the pharmacist who was one of the discoverers of quinine, and whose portrait hangs in the Salle des Actes of the Paris School of Pharmacy. His *officine* existed until recently in the Rue Gaillon, near the Avenue de l'Opéra, in Paris, and is now flourishing in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, near the Arc de Triomphe. J. B. Caventou was himself a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine. In addition to Professor Leger, already mentioned in the *C. & D.*, three other professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy have come forward as candidates—viz., M. Henri Coutière (zoology), M. Leon Louis Grimbart (biological chemistry), and M. Daniel Bertholet (physical science). The last-named is the youngest son of the world-renowned savant, who was himself a professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy. M. Grimbart was a candidate in 1909, and only missed election by one vote. M. Barillé, a retired army pharmacist, also aspires to the coveted fauteuil, the competition for which tends to become something of a pharmaceutical steeplechase, to use a favourite simile of Professor Leger.

SECRET REMEDIES IN FRANCE.—In view of certain statements which have recently been made in the "Medical Press and Circular," it may be of some interest to recall

that under the still unrepealed clause of the Law of Germinal (Article XXXII.) pharmacists may only deliver and sell medicinal preparations or compound drugs according to prescription, and they may not sell any secret remedy. To all intents and purposes this text is undoubtedly a dead letter, but a certain number of French retail pharmacists have always, and still, hold the theory that under this clause the sale of patent medicines, of which the composition is a trade secret, is illegal. A proposal to fight a test-case on these lines has often been laid before the General Association of French Pharmacists by the anti-speciality group, to which body the majority of the societies of French retail pharmacists are affiliated. But in this thoroughly representative union a majority has never been found bold enough to vote the funds for supporting such a test-case and carry it through the courts, and no one who has studied the mentality of the average French judge will be inclined to criticise this hesitation. The plain fact is, that when called upon to decide between a written text and long established custom, few judges in a democratic country have the moral courage to pronounce a decision which would revolutionise the habits of a nation since half a century or more. It is possible, and even probable, that as our anti-speciality friends have so eloquently and logically laid down, that the proprietary medicine is a clear defiance of the Article 32 in question. It is, however, almost certain that any French magistrate or judge who was asked to apply the strict letter of the law would be human enough to look at the clause through spectacles coloured by long habit and natural prejudice, and find a means of not doing so. In fact, the text is obsolete, and requires changing, and will be changed when the new French pharmacy law we have been so long promised becomes an accomplished fact. But the day is not yet.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. J. STRICKLAND, pharmacist, has opened a business at 75 Wellington Road, Northampton.

MR. M. J. FECHER announces that he has concentrated his various departments at 53 Curtain Road, London, E.C.

MR. A. E. BANHAM, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. P. H. Howell, chemist, Station Pharmacy, Hitchin.

THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY will be removed on June 24 to Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

MR. H. J. MARTIN, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business of Mr. T. W. Hazelby, pharmacist, at Christchurch, Hants.

THE EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. have, owing to steadily increasing trade, removed to larger offices in Gwydir Chambers, 104 High Holborn, London, W.C.

MESSRS. WHYSALL & SON, chemists, 64 High Street, Grantham, have purchased the prescription-books of Messrs. Briggs & Gamble, chemists, 15 High Street, Grantham.

BOUTALLS, LTD., have closed their branch at 6 First Avenue Hotel Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C., the prescription-books having been transferred to the Southampton Row establishment.

MR. A. W. SCHWARZ, manufacturer of synthetic perfumes, essential oils, etc., announces that he has removed from 32 Konradstrasse, Zürich, to Altstetten-Zürich, where he has erected an up-to-date factory.

MESSRS. QUIN & AXENS, LTD., are opening a drug and toilet department at 418 Brixton Road, London, S.W. Mr. G. F. Barratt, who was manager at the same address for Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., for nearly seven years, has been appointed buyer.

MESSRS. HERBERT HYMANS & Co., drug merchants, announce that the Port of London Authority having acquired their present offices they have removed to larger and more convenient premises at St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C. Phone numbers "Avenue 5665 and 1221."

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Shops Act, 1912.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on June 17, before Mr. Denman, a firm of tailors was summoned for unlawfully failing to comply with the provisions of the Shops Act, 1912, Section 4. Mr. Cecil Kemp, who appeared on behalf of the London County Council, said this was the first prosecution under the new Act. The offence was keeping open on the half-holiday, and for the defence it was stated that the premises were open, not for business, but to take in work for despatch to customers. A fine of 10s., with costs, was imposed.

Paregoric: False Labelling.—At the Bootle Police Court on June 19, Thomas Hall, trading as Grant's Medicine Co., was summoned under the Merchandise Marks Act at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society (1) with selling as paregoric a preparation which was not paregoric, and (2) with falsely labelling it. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutors' agent bought olive oil in the defendant's shop on April 27, then asked for laudanum, but was refused; he then asked for threepennyworth of paregoric, and was given a liquid which was put into a bottle with a blank label. Defendant's daughter, who served, wrote the word "Paregoric" on the label. On analysis the liquid was found to be free from opium. The Magistrates found the case proved, and imposed a fine of 20s., and costs, on the first information, and ordered defendant to pay the costs and the analyst's fee on the second.

Armorial Bearings.—Mr. Francis gave judgment in the Westminster Police Court on June 13 in the case of the London County Council *v.* Cummings, reported in the *C. & D.*, June 8, index folio 831. The defendant in his business correspondence used notepaper with the device of an eagle with a shield surmounted by a crown in conjunction with the letters S.C.A.R. The London County Council regarded this as an armorial bearing, and sued him because he had not taken out a licence. Mr. Greenwood, for the Council, replying to the defendant's contention that the device was a trade-mark, said that even so he would not say that it would be exempt. Mr. Francis, having taken time to consider the matter, now dismissed the summons, remarking that no evidence had been produced to show that the defendant had used the device for any other than business purposes. Therefore he was of opinion that the defendant came within the exemption allowed in connection with matters merely relating to trade. He was entirely against the London County Council.

A Shop in Exchange for Douches.—In the City of London Court on June 13, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., F. A. Eschbaum, Ltd., makers of surgical supplies, 23 Cloth Fair, E.C., sued the Sims Rubber and Book Stores, 18a Praed Street, Paddington, for 9l. 5s. 10d. for nasal douches, etc., supplied. A man named Wartsky, who was the defendant, said he was unable to pay the debt at once, and he offered 5s. a month. Plaintiff said that the defendant could pay more, and that he traded as Simpson's Drug-stores at three places in London—Praed Street, Paddington, 13 Dalton Lane, and St. Martin's Court. Mr. Wartsky said that was not true, and that he only traded at Praed Street. Mr. Eschbaum said that the defendant had made a boast that he would not pay, and that he had said he was cleverer than the Court. Mr. Wartsky said there was no truth in that. His son owned the business at St. Martin's Court. Plaintiff said that the defendant's stock was worth some hundreds of pounds. Defendant said plaintiff could have it for 20l., and plaintiff said he would take it. The case was adjourned for that to be done.

An Important Question respecting an agreement as to the supply of salt being in restraint of trade was decided in a reserved judgment in the Appeal Court on June 18. In November 1907 an agreement was entered into between the North-Western Salt Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, and the Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd., of Middlesbich, by which the latter were to supply the former with a certain output of salt by monthly instalments. They were not to supply other customers with the exception of a firm with whom they had an unexpired contract. Subsequently the North-Western Salt Co. brought an action before Mr. Justice Scrutton and a jury, alleging that the Electrolytic Alkali Co. had broken the agreement, and they were awarded 2,000l. damages. Against this they appealed, on the ground that the contract was in restraint of trade, against public policy, and was therefore invalid. Lord Justice Williams said he considered the contract throughout was in restraint of trade, and Lord Justice Farwell was of the same opinion, but Lord Justice Kennedy dissented, and by a majority the appeal was allowed, with costs.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

THE CANCER LIBEL CASE.

In the King's Bench Division on February 14, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury concluded the hearing of the action by Dr. Robert Bell against Dr. E. F. Bashford, Director of Laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and the British Medical Association, for libel, contained in an article by Dr. Bashford in the journal of the Association, and editorial comment thereon.

The witnesses for the plaintiff were himself, Dr. Valentine Knaggs, Dr. J. P. Simpson, Dr. Robert Simpson, Dr. Thomas Dalton, Dr. Cowen, Dr. Brown, formerly Editor of the "Medical Times," and Dr. Brockman. For the defence, evidence was given by Sir Felix Semon, Dr. Bashford, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Bullock, Dr. Barnard, Dr. Arthur Boyton, Dr. James Maughan, and Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O.

In his summing up, the Lord Chief Justice said it would be a regrettable thing if any attempt or research to find a cure for this scourge should be checked by unjust criticism and comment. The jury awarded the plaintiff 2,000l. damages, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs. A stay of execution was granted on the usual terms, to give the defendant an opportunity of considering the advisability of appealing.

THE LACTOBACILLINE TRADE-MARK.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Farwell and Kennedy, on Monday, the hearing was continued of the appeal of La Société Anonyme Le Ferment from the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce in the Chancery Division, refusing to allow their application to the Registrar of Trade-marks for registration of the word "Lactobacilline" in Classes 3 and 42 to proceed, thereby reversing the decision of the Registrar, who had allowed the appellants' application for registration of the word in the two classes mentioned for a preparation of the lactic-acid ferment. The registration was opposed by Harrod's Stores, Ltd., upon the grounds that the word was not invented; that it has direct reference to the character of the goods; that its registration as a trade-mark would unduly hamper the respondents and other traders in connection with the sale of lactic-acid bacilli preparations; and that the word "Lactobacilline" had such resemblance to the trade-mark "Lacticin," used by the respondents in connection with their lactic-acid bacilli preparation, as to be calculated to deceive.

Mr. Walter, K.C., and Mr. J. Hunter Gray appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Hughes, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian for the respondents.

Mr. Walter occupied the time of the Court with a continuation of his argument. He finished the address on Tuesday, when Mr. J. Hunter Gray followed on the same side; after which Mr. Hughes, on behalf of the respondents, supported the decision of Mr. Justice Joyce, and continued his argument on Wednesday, when Mr. Sebastian followed on the same side. Mr. Walter having replied on behalf of the appellants,

The Master of the Rolls, in allowing the appeal, said that the appellants were a French company which made a preparation of lactic-acid ferment which, of course, anybody else could do. Appellants said that they made their particular preparation under the auspices of Professor Metchnikoff, who was a gentleman well known in the scientific world. There was no evidence that the word "Lactobacilline" was known and used as a common scientific term by scientific men dealing with the substance. Nobody but the appellants had ever made or sold "Lactobacilline," but there was evidence that other people, including the respondents, did make a lactic-acid ferment, and which the respondents did make and sell under the name of "Lactocin," other people using other names for the preparations which they made and sold. There was not a particle of evidence that anybody had ever called their goods "Lactobacilline." Appellants said that "Lactobacilline" was an invented word. He (the Master of the Rolls) had not heard anything which would suggest that it was not an invented word. That descriptive

word had been used for years by the appellants for their preparation under the auspices of Professor Metchnikoff. Then it was said that the word "Lactobacilline" had direct reference to the character or quality of the goods. His Lordship did not think that that was so, but even if it did, it did not matter if the word was an invented word. He thought, with the greatest respect to the learned Judge, that the evidence only led to one conclusion—viz., that the appellants were entitled to have the word "Lactobacilline" on the Register, and the appeal must therefore be allowed, with costs.

The Lords Justices also delivered judgment, allowing the appeal.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch on June 15, Geo. Hynard was fined a guinea, and 28s. costs, for selling adulterated camphorated oil.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Leicester on June 15, John Graves was ordered to pay 23s. 6d. costs on a summons (dismissed) for selling sweet spirit of nitre 50 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

PEACH OIL FOR ALMOND OIL.

Before Mr. d'Eyncourt at North London Police Court on June 14, Mr. H. H. Champness, proprietor of Blackman's Stores, 675 Holloway Road, N., was summoned "for selling as oil of almonds a substance which was wholly peach-kernel oil." The defendant did not answer, but he sent a representative, who said that he was the qualified manager of the shop and was ready to offer an explanation.

The Magistrate said that the defendant must either appear himself or instruct a solicitor to represent him, but at the request of Mr. A. M. Bramall, solicitor to the Islington Borough Council, he agreed to proceed with the hearing.

The purchase was proved, and Mr. Burrell, inspector under the Acts, produced the analyst's certificate showing that the oil was peach-kernel oil. He also produced a price-list in which peach-kernel oil was quoted at 10½d. per lb. and oil of almonds at 2s. 4d. per lb.; but there had been a rise in the oils since the list was published. Witness stated that oil of almonds is a drug recognised by the British Pharmacopœia.

The defendant's representative said that Mr. Champness knew nothing about the case, and a member of the police force had told him (the representative) that it would not be necessary for him to attend. Mr. Champness was, however, aware that there was a summons against him.

Mr. d'Eyncourt: "He must attend himself or send a solicitor here." The case was adjourned for this purpose.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

CHINAMEN FINED.

At the Liverpool County Court, before Judge Shand on June 18, Ah King and Chow Mee, Chinamen, were summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, under Section 15 of the Act, for penalties respecting the illegal sale of opium. Mr. C. E. Nield appeared on behalf of the Society and Mr. Murphy for the defendants. The case aroused great interest among the Chinese fraternity in Liverpool, a large number of whom were present in court.

Mr. Nield explained the objects of the Act, and called Arthur Foulds, who stated that he visited the premises in March and presented a letter which had been written for him in the Chinese language. This letter represented that the bearer was an actor, who, while travelling in various parts of the world, had contracted the opium habit, and it was safe to sell to him. At each shop he obtained 5s. worth of opium. In both cases the opium was taken from jars behind the counter.

His Honour remarked that this was a regular trap.

Mr. Nield replied that the Society had to protect the interests of the British public. They had a public duty to perform, and must protect the public.

In reply to Mr. Murphy, the Judge said that if it could not be proved that the defendant sold the opium there was strong evidence that he had kept a shop for

the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons. That was sufficient under the Act.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., Exeter, formally proved that the stuff was opium, and in reply to the Judge stated that the amount purchased for 5s. was sufficient to kill twelve to twenty persons.

Examining the opium, the Judge remarked that it was curious-looking stuff, and he could not see how it is smoked. It looked as though it would put a pipe out. Mr. Tickle explained how opium is smoked.

In each case his Honour gave judgment for a penalty of 5l., with costs.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Macnaught Bros., Greenock, Chemists.—The first dividend is to be at the rate of 1s. 6d. per pound.

Re Joseph Davison, 321 Park View, Whitley Bay, Chemist and Druggist.—Among the creditors in this estate are: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (33l.); Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. (5l.); Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (7l.); Burge, Warren & Ridgely, Ltd. (6l.); Cupal, Ltd. (9l.); Gibson Bros. (Hull), Ltd. (9l.); C. Tolkien & Co. (9l.); Jas. F. Wilkinson (6l.); Samuels & Co. (10l.); and Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (45l.).

Re John Dixon Cuthforth, 161 Middlegate Street, Great Yarmouth, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held on Saturday, June 22, at the offices of the Official Receiver (Mr. H. P. Gould), Norwich. The debtor's statement of affairs shows gross liabilities amounting to 715l. 16s. 9d., of which 434l. 12s. 9d. is expected to rank for dividend; 420l. 12s. 9d. is due to eighteen unsecured creditors, mostly money-lenders; 250l. is due to one fully secured creditor; and 36l. to two partly secured creditors. The net assets are placed at 30l. 16s., and the deficiency works out at 403l. 16s. 9d. No deficiency account has been lodged. Debtor attributes his failure to bad trade, ill-health, and borrowing from money-lenders. The Official Receiver states that the receiving order was made upon the debtor's own petition, consequent upon his effects having being seized by the Sheriff under an execution. He commenced trading as a chemist at 161 Middlegate Street, Great Yarmouth, about sixteen years ago, with 250l., obtained on mortgage of his reversionary interest under his father's will. The debtor admits that since 1907 he has had continuous borrowings from money-lenders, and that he has been aware of his insolvent position for the past two years. Among the creditors are Hooper & Co., wholesale druggists, 56 Great Dover Street, London. (16l. 7s.).

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Roberts, Ethelbert John, 28 Thomas Street, Abertridwr, Glamorganshire, Pharmacist.—Trustee: T. J. Coggins, 80 Queen Street, Cardiff. Dated, June 10; filed, June 15. Liabilities unsecured, 401l.; estimated net assets, 125l. Among the creditors are: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (60l.); Manners & Hopkinson (15l.); Beaufoy & Co. (15l.); Liebig Medicated Wine Co., Ltd., Huddersfield (15l.); Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (32l.). The debtor's creditors held a meeting at the offices of Messrs. T. J. Coggins & Co., Queen Street, Cardiff, on June 18, when Mr. W. J. C. Jackson, representative of Messrs. J. Crampton & Co., Ltd., London, presided, and the statement of affairs was submitted. It appears that debtor commenced business in 1906 with a capital of 105l. received from his wife. Under the will of her father Mrs. Roberts had a life-interest in royalties which brought in between 180l. and 200l. per annum. This money was used in the business. Mrs. Roberts died in 1910, and the money was then diverted for the benefit of the debtor's children. Debtor said his turnover for 1910 was 500l., for 1911 670l., and for this year 275l., while his expenses amounted to 3l. 15s. per week. He estimated his gross profits on his turnover at 15 per cent.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John S. Emerson, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Bombay, has sailed from India for a six months' holiday.

AT THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE held at Kodai Kanai, Southern India, recently, Mr. J. L. Holden, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., had an exhibit of medicine cases and outfits.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

A. ROWAN & BROTHER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of fluid and powder disinfectants, etc.

H. R. THOMPSON (CASH CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l*. Objects as indicated by the title. The first subscribers are J. B. Brown, 193 Mitcham Lane, London, S.W., director of public company; and N. B. Hart, 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., solicitor.

ADOLA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers and vendors of toilet preparations and specialities carried on by Georgina M. Vaughan and Joy Chatwyn at 20 South Molton Street, London, W., as "Adola." The first directors are Georgina M. Vaughan, Joy Chatwyn, and Ellen G. Woolrich. R.O., as above.

RADIUM DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l*. Objects: To develop the use and application of mineral waters containing radium or possessing radio activity, and for otherwise dealing with the medical or other uses of radium and radio-active agents as curative properties. The first directors are J. Y. W. MacAlister and H. W. Matthews. R.O., 37 Walbrook, E.C.

ECUELLES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l*, in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To carry on any business relating to the manufacture and sale of machines for mechanically extracting the essential oil of citrus fruit, etc. The subscribers are T. J. W. C. Davenport, planter and surveyor; and S. J. Woodham Smith, solicitor. R.O., Offices of Woodham Smith & Borradaile, 30 Fleet Street, E.C.

NON-INFLAMMABLE COMB CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l*. Objects: To carry on at Dunkirk Mills, Nailsworth, Glos., or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers of and dealers in articles of use or ornament which can be made from solid plastic materials, to manufacture and deal in solid plastic materials from milk or other substances, to carry on the business of cattle-rearers, etc. The first directors are A. W. Bolton, J. Walker, and Col. R. R. H. Moore.

Company News.

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES CO., LTD., of Colombo, Ceylon, have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., absorbing Rs. 50,00,000, and leaving a balance of Rs. 18,482.71 to be carried forward.

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—Mr. J. Taylor Marsh (Chairman) presided at the annual general meeting held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., on June 14. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, June 8, index folio 832), he emphasised the loss through strikes mentioned in the report, and said the board would be glad to hear any view on the part of shareholders as to a scheme of reduction of capital. In answer to a question, the Chairman said that the company had as little to fear, or less, than any other company engaged in a similar enterprise from the findings of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

LETTERS PATENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.—Under this title a company has been formed to undertake insurances to cover the liability of patentees and others in respect of patents, trade-marks, designs, and other monopolies. The company has a strong advisory council and a long list of experts who will act as examiners and consulting engineers, these including Sir William Ramsay, Sir Boverton Redwood, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir James Crichton-Browne, G. H. Baillie, Professor Baskerville, Bertram Blount, Professor Wm. A. Bone, Professor Chandler, Messrs. Cross & Bevan, Professor A. G. Green, Professor Leo. F. Guttman, G. Cecil Jones, Professor G. T. Morgan, F. W. Passmore, Alfred Gordon Salamon, and Dr. O. Silberrad. Mr. Edgar Cohen (director of Harrod's Stores) is chairman of the company.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—At the twentieth ordinary general meeting, held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, London, N., Sir Jesse Boot (Chairman and managing director), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, June 15, index folio 865), said that the year had been a satisfactory one. All along the company had been desirous that the employees, especially the managers of branches, should feel continually a more personal and proprietary interest in the business. It was proposed to pay a bonus of 2½ per cent. in shares standing in the employees' names or their wives' names. The formation of an approved society under the National Insurance Act was also referred to. The resolution, seconded by Sir James Duckworth, was carried unanimously, and the retiring director, Mr. E. S. Waring, re-elected.

BIRTHS.

DUNFORD.—At 8 North Street, Bedminster, Bristol, on June 14, the wife of W. H. Dunford, Ph.C., of a son.

MASSEY.—At 13 High Street, Guildford, on June 6, the wife of Wm. Massey, chemist and druggist, of a son.

ROYLE.—On June 13, the wife of H. Ingram Royle, South Norwood Hill, London, S.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARTHOLOMEW—BANNER.—At St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet, Liverpool, on June 12, by the Rev. A. F. Thornhill and the Rev. T. H. P. Hyatt, Noel, youngest son of Mr. John Alexander Bartholomew, of Craigside, Blundell-sands, to Phyllis Annie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Banner, pharmaceutical chemist, and of Mrs. Banner, Sherwood, The Serpentine, Grassendale.

FARRER—IZON.—At St. Ann's Church, Haverthwaite, by the Rev. W. J. Sexton, on June 18, S. Carlton Farrer, pharmacist, Keswick, to Lottie Izon, 10 Showell Green Lane, Birmingham.

GRIFFIN—PETERS.—At Argyle Congregational Church, Bath, on June 12, A. Sercombe Griffin, chemist and druggist, The Church Road Pharmacy, Weston-super-Mare, only son of Mr. A. W. Griffin, chemist, Bath, to Dorothy Kate, only daughter of Mr. G. T. Peters, 10 Devonshire Buildings, Bath.

WHEELER—FRASER.—At St. Mary's, Prittlewell, Essex, by the Rev. E. A. Maley, M.A., on June 20, Arthur Thomas, only surviving son of Mr. Henry Wheeler (Messrs. Henry Wheeler & Son, drug merchants, 9 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.), to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, of Southend-on-Sea.

DEATHS.

BELL.—At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, on June 17, Mr. Peter Bell, chemist and druggist, Forest Hill, and formerly of Gilmerton, Midlothian. Mr. Bell passed the Minor examination in July 1889.

CRACKLE.—At the General Hospital, Nottingham, on June 15, Mr. Wm. Henry Crackle, chemist and druggist, for nearly fifty years dispenser at that institution, aged seventy-one. Mr. Crackle passed the modified examination in 1871.

GOLDSMITH.—On June 13, Marianne, wife of Mr. John J. Goldsmith, chemist and druggist, manager for Boots, Ltd., at 108 Wellington Street, Woolwich, London, S.E.

HENDERSON.—At Ivy Dene, Galtorm Road, Ballymena, co. Antrim, on June 14, Mr. James Whiteside Henderson, registered druggist, head of the firm of Bonnar & Henderson, druggists, Wellington Street. Deceased had been in failing health for some time, and when he visited Belfast recently to attend the auction of Messrs. Woods & Co.'s drug-stock he appeared very unwell. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. James Beatty, chemist, Ballymena, and later obtained experience with Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin. He qualified as a registered druggist in 1892, and returned to Ballymena to join Messrs. S. Bonnar & J. Woodside, the firm-name being changed to Bonnar, Henderson & Woodside. After a time Mr. Woodside left to open as a pharmaceutical chemist in Church Street, and the firm was converted into Bonnar & Henderson, Ltd., and is now one of the largest businesses in Ulster. The late Mr. Henderson, who was a native of Randalstown, leaves a widow and two children.

PICKERING.—On June 18, Harriet, wife of Mr. G. A. Pickering, chemist and druggist, Well Hill, Royston, and mother of Mr. W. Pickering, chemist and druggist, Royston, aged sixty-five.

SILVERLOCK.—At Brighton, on June 17, Mr. Henry Thomas Silverlock, aged seventy-six. Mr. Silverlock was well-known in the drug-trade on account of his lifelong

connection with the firm of H. Silverlock, label printers. The business was founded by his father in Doctors' Commons nearly a century ago, and on the death of his father, Mr. H. T. Silverlock, became chief partner. The business was afterwards moved to Blackfriars Road, S.E., and in 1907 was formed into a limited company under the title of Suttle & Silverlock, Mr. Silverlock retiring. Since then he has travelled about, and was at Brighton when his fatal illness seized him. He was known for his genial and kindly nature, and was much respected by his employés.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

SIR EDWARD EVANS, J.P., of Liverpool, has returned this week from his trip to Canada and the United States.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM AND MR. T. H. W. IDRIS, F.C.S., attended his Majesty's levee at St. James's Palace on June 13.

MR. FREDERICK JAMES, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a director of Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ltd., confectioners, etc.

MR. W. J. BROWN, Ph.C., 49 Bull Ring, Ludlow, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Traders' Association formed for the town.

MR. JAMES LAIDLAW EWING, of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, was one of the deputation of Chambers of Commerce who were received by the King and Queen last week.

MR. C. J. GARIBALDI BUNKER, of Twickenham, was re-elected a trustee of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund at the recent annual meeting. It may be recalled that Mr. Bunker took the place of the late Mr. A. C. Wootton.

MR. J. T. GUY MURISON, chemist and druggist, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. A. Wander, Ltd., 1 and 3 Leonard Street, London, E.C., manufacturers of Ovaltine and other pharmaceutical specialities.

MR. J. E. BRIDGER, representative of Messrs. Dakin Bros., Ltd., in India, Burma, and Ceylon, has recently arrived in London after a prolonged tour of about three years in the East. Mr. Bridger is staying at the Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.

MR. J. D. ROSE, J.P., chemist and druggist, has been elected an alderman of the Jarrow-on-Tyne Town Council. Mr. Rose was first elected to the Council for the North Ward fourteen years ago, and has since held his seat without opposition. He is the first Labour alderman.

MR. MARSHALL FREEMAN, barrister-at-law, erstwhile pharmacist, Birmingham, has again been adopted as the Unionist candidate for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire, in opposition to Colonel Seely, who has been appointed Minister of War, with the result that there is now a contest in the constituency.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

MCCLURE, T., and WISHART, W. H., Luton, general medical practitioners, under the style or firm of McClure & Wishart.

E. WOOTTON, A. C. WOOTTON, M. WOOTTON, and J. H. WEBB, 20 George Street, Luton, chemists and druggists, under the style or firm of Wootton & Webb.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

COOPER, J. S., Earlswood, Seedley Road, Pendleton, and Langworthy Road, Sedley, physician and surgeon.

REES, W., Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester, lately Cannock Road, Park Village, Wolverhampton, formerly Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol, chemist's assistant.

ADJUDICATION.

PEET, J. H., Worpleston, Surrey, physician and surgeon.

Birthday Honours.

ON the occasion of the official celebration of the birthday of King George V., his Majesty was pleased to bestow a large number of honours upon men of mark at home and abroad. Among them we note the following:

Privy Counsellors:

Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., formerly Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Sir James Henry Dalziel, M.P. for Kirkcaldy, a member of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

Baronetcies:

Mr. Alexander Cross, who was Unionist M.P. for the Camlachie Division of Glasgow from 1892 to 1908, is well known to pharmacists as the head of Messrs. Alexander Cross & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Glasgow, and in connection with the agitation *re* the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons.

Mr. Rickman John Godlee, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. He is a nephew of the late Lord Lister.

Mr. William Phipson Beale, K.C., F.C.S., Liberal M.P. for South Ayrshire since 1906.

Knighthoods:

Mr. R. Sothorn Holland, his Majesty's Trade Commissioner in South Africa.

Mr. John Mills McCallum, of Messrs. Isdale & McCallum, soap manufacturers, Paisley.

Mr. Berkeley G. A. Moynihan, F.R.C.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Leeds.

Lieut.-Colonel David Prain, M.B., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. Sir David Prain is well known to British pharmacists. He is an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and is one of the botanical referees for the Committee of the British Pharmacopoeia. A sketch of his career was given in the *C. & D.*, May 20, 1911.

Mr. John Bland-Sutton, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women.

Dr. Abraham G. Thomas, of Newport, Mon., a member of the Council of Cardiff University.

Dr. St. Clair Thomson, of 28 Queen Anne Street, London, W., the well-known throat specialist.

Orders:

Surgeon-General William Babbie, V.C., C.M.G., Deputy Director-General of the Army Medical Service, is appointed C.B. He is a son of Mr. John Babbie, Ph.C., Dumbarton.

Professor Alexander Ogston, M.D., of Aberdeen, is appointed K.C.V.O.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray, F.C.S., Educational Service, Professor of Chemistry in Presidency College, Calcutta, receives the C.I.E. Dr. Ray succeeded Sir Alexander Pedler in the chair which he occupies. He is one of the most modest of men, and the last to seek honours, but the one now conferred upon him will give much gratification to his fellow-countrymen, who hold him in high esteem on account of his services to education in India.

Dr. Andrew Balfour, Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, is made a C.M.G. Besides being a distinguished medical investigator, Dr. Balfour has published several novels.



LIEUT.-COL. D. PRAIN.



DR. P. C. RAY.

The Fairchild Lectures.

Commerce of Essential Oils.—V.

THE fifth and final lecture of the series of lectures on the chemistry of essential oils and the application of the results of scientific research to the production and commerce of the oils, especially the occurrence, classification, valuation, and commerce of essential oils, was given by Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., in the Lecture Theatre of



MR. A. E. HOLDEN.

the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on June 13. Mr. C. B. Allen (President of the Society) presided, and the only other member of the Council present was the Vice-President (Mr. Edmund White). In the audience were Mr. A. E. Holden, as the deputy of Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, of New York, the donor of the lectures, who has co-operated with Mr. Allen and Professors Crossley and Greenish in the organisation of the series. Both the

Professors were present, also Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S.; Dr. H. R. Le Sueur, of St. Thomas's Hospital; and Messrs. W. A. H. Naylor, W. L. Howie, E. A. Umney, E. J. Parry, W. P. Want, Thomas Mahen, Peter MacEwan, E. F. Harrison, H. Finemore, C. T. Bennett, and others. Several ladies were also present.

This lecture, like Mr. Umney's first one, was admirably illustrated with many lantern-slides from photographs of the fields from which crude perfume material is drawn, or of the factories in which the oils are distilled, besides diagrams of the apparatus and photographs of the tables of constants of the oils and their allied products. Mr. Umney spoke for fully an hour, still leaving that section of his subject which comprises synthetics untouched. The lecture-table contained specimens of several hundreds of essential oils, arranged according to groups of the chief constituents, namely: Geraniol, linalol, eugenol, anethol, menthol, borneol, saffrol, thymol, aldehyde, ketone, cineol, sesquiterpene, and unclassified (orris, wintergreen, sandalwood, ylang-ylang, nutmeg, and ambretta). Besides specimens of these oils, Mr. Umney exhibited constituents of essential oils and artificial products in the groups.

THE GERANIOL GROUP.

The "rose" series, in which geraniol or its closely allied alcohol citronellol is the principal constituent, was the first of the groups which the lecturer described, and he pointed out how important has been the bearing of research work upon these principal constituents on the industry, as it has resulted in many patents for processes being taken out. The series is remarkable for the fact that at one end it embodies citronella oil at a shilling a pound, although it contains 50 to 60 per cent. of geraniol and citronellol, while at the other end is otto of rose at 50s. per ounce, also containing geraniol as its principal constituent. Intermediate between these are the geranium oils from species of pelargonium grown in Algeria, Bourbon, Corsica, France, Spain, and Turkey, although the last-named is really an Indian oil distilled from a species of *Cymbopogon*. Geraniol and citronellol are the chief constituents of these, for rhodinol and reuniol are now believed to be mixtures of these bodies.

The lecturer, proceeding to speak in regard to otto of rose, referred first to the gross adulteration of this article in Bulgaria, pointing out how synthetic ottos are employed for this purpose, with the result that last year when the Bulgarian crop of otto of rose was stated to be not more than 2,200 kilos, actually, 4,000 kilos, was exported. The synthetic ottos consist principally of blends of citronellol and its derivatives, with, however, certain additions which give the characteristic odour of different kinds of roses, a degree of delicacy in this regard having been attained through chemical research. One of the results of the study of the constitution of essential oils during recent years has been the isolation of minute quantities of individual bodies, such as ethyl citronellol, which have the property of rounding off the odour or giving distinctive character to particular oils; for example, in the case of cassia and cinnamon we have cinnamic aldehyde as the chief constituent of each, but the odour modifying bodies in cinnamon oil make it eight to ten times more valuable than cassia oil.

Dealing with the geranium oils, the lecturer explained that the Spanish is the most highly prized, and the Corsican is closely allied to it. Then come the Algerian oil and the Bourbon, which are characterised by certain differences, although possibly distilled from the same *pelargonium* species. He exhibited a table showing that the Spanish oil contains 35 to 42 per cent. of esters calculated as geranyl tiglate; Bourbon, 27 to 34 per cent.; Algerian, 20 to 29 per cent.; and French, 22 to 28 per cent. The total alcohols calculated as geraniol amount to 75 per cent. in each case, except the Bourbon, which is about 80 per cent. Palmarosa or Turkish geranium oil from the *Cymbopogon* species differs in having only 5 to 11 per cent. of esters and 75 to 95 per cent. of alcohols calculated as geraniol.

THE LINALOL GROUP.

The most familiar members of this group are linaloe and bois de rose oils, neroli and petitgrain, lavender and bergamot. They contain linalol or its esters, and the lecturer first dealt with the distillation of oil of linaloe and oil of bois de rose, which are used as a basis for lily of the valley perfumes. Oil of bois de rose is distilled in Cayenne from the wood of *Licaria guianensis*, the closely allied Mexican linaloe oil being derived from *Bursera Delphechiana*. The oil contains from 55 to 60 per cent. of linalol as well as a small percentage of geraniol, and the lecturer remarked that the linaloe oil now met with in commerce has a far higher ester-value than formerly—a fact which may be due either to the wood used being probably younger or to changes in the distillation method.

Neroli oil and petitgrain oil contain linalyl acetate, but the constituent of neroli oil to which it owes its peculiar character is methyl anthranilate, which has a remarkable property of modifying the odour of the other constituents. This oil is distilled from the fresh flowers of bitter and sweet oranges—the former preferably—in the south of France, Italy, and Sicily, but the Italian and Sicilian oils lack the delicacy of the French. The finest neroli oils have a low ester-percentage—namely, 15 to 16 per cent. More than 20 per cent. indicates adulteration with oil of the leaves—i.e., petitgrain oil—which is also largely produced in the south of France and in Paraguay. Some ten years ago the lecturer described Chinese oil of neroli derived from *Citrus triptera*, which has a low ester-percentage.

Oil of lavender is the most important of the oils that contain linalyl acetate, and one of the most interesting passages of the lecture was that in which Mr. Umney dealt with the peculiarities of the English oil distilled from *Lavandula vera* cultivated in the neighbourhood of Mitcham, at Long Melford in Suffolk, at Hitchin, in the Canterbury district, and also at Elsenham by Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart. This section of the lecture was profusely illustrated with lantern-slides, and Mr. Umney spoke briefly, but cogently, in regard to the ester theory of lavender oils, stating that the greater pungency of English oil makes it absolutely distinct from the French, and so distinct as to exclude comparison. The ester-content of pure English lavender oil freshly distilled is not more than 10 per cent. calculated as linalyl acetate, while in

French oils there is great variation in accordance with the altitude at which the plant is grown, and the ester-percentage is rarely below 38 per cent. for the Alpes Maritimes, and not more than 28 per cent. for the Basses Alpes near the Italian frontier.

Turning to bergamot oil, Mr. Umney stated that the chief centre of this industry is Southern Calabria, but the earthquake of 1908 destroyed the bergamot trees, and the new trees are only now beginning to bear fruit. He mentioned the curious fact that the new trees have been largely grafted to orange trees, and he suggested that the result may be differences in the characters of the oil obtained. The value of bergamot oil can be determined by the ester-percentage, 30 to 42 per cent. of linalyl acetate being the ranges. As the oil is five to six times dearer to-day than it was ten years ago it is sometimes adulterated with oil of orange terpenes, which can be detected by the optical rotation. Pure bergamot oil ranges from $+8^{\circ}$ to $+14^{\circ}$, and rarely exceeds $+18^{\circ}$, while oil of orange is $+92^{\circ}$ to $+98^{\circ}$. Bergamot oil yields on evaporation 5 per cent., or slightly more of a residue which is an extremely characteristic factor, and it has baffled sophisticators who are very prone to use ethyl citrate and terpinyl acetate for their nefarious purposes.

THE BORNEO GROUP

contains the oils of rosemary and pine. Speaking of the latter first, the lecturer recalled that the British Pharmacopœia 1885 contained the oil of *Pinus sylvestris*; it was replaced in the 1898 B.P. by the oil of *Pinus Pumilio*, but owing to the difficulties attendant upon the manufacture of the latter he suggested that the next Pharmacopœia should contain oil of *Pinus sibirica*. It is more soluble than other pine oils, and contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of esters, chiefly bornyl acetate.

Oil of rosemary (English and foreign) was also dealt with. The oil contains borneol as such and as esters, the former to the extent of 8 or 9 per cent. in the finest and 21 to 22 per cent. in others, while the bornyl acetate varies between 4 and 6 per cent. The oils were formerly much adulterated with oil of turpentine, but this is no longer the case.

EUGENOL-CONTAINING OILS.

Clove oil is probably the most important commercially of the oils containing eugenol, for one reason that it is employed as the starting-point in the manufacture of artificial vanillin. Cloves are cultivated in the East Indies, and the oil is distinguished by its description according as it has been distilled from the flower buds or stems, the former being the finer odour. The flower buds yield 17 to 19 per cent. of oil and the stems 5 to 5.5 per cent. The lecturer's absorption process indicates with the better qualities of commercial clove oils 85 to 90 per cent. of eugenol. Cinnamon-leaf oil is another cheap source of eugenol; it is delightfully fragrant and contains sometimes as much as 90 per cent. Pimento oil, closely allied to clove oil, differs considerably in aroma, according to whether freshly picked berries or not have been used for the distillation. The modifying constituents are not well known, but among them are methyl eugenol, cineol, lavophellandrene, and caryophyllene. *Pimenta acris* yields the oil employed in making bay-rum, and was investigated by Markoe as far back as 1878. Formerly there were two varieties of the oil, but as now met with in commerce bay oil is a bulked oil with a sp. gr. of 0.965 to 0.985, containing from 55 to 65 per cent. of phenols.

Next were referred to other oils containing thymol or carvacrol, important phenols closely allied with one another. The effect of climate and soil is well shown in the thyme plant; the French plant *Thymus vulgaris* grown in France yields principally thymol, while in the same plant cultivated in Germany carvacrol preponderates. Thyme oil of commerce is as a rule reddish in colour due to the interaction of the phenols and the iron of the stills; the colour is readily removed by distillation under reduced pressure, this yielding the white thyme oil. Oil of origanum, a term formerly applied to thyme oil, is distilled from *Origanum hirtum*, a good deal coming from Cyprus and Asia Minor. A sample recently examined showed 82 per cent. of carvacrol. True origanum oil can displace

thyme oil for many purposes as the fragrance is similar. Another thyme oil, known as "essence de serpolet," is distilled from wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*; it contains a lower percentage of phenols than the oil from *T. vulgaris*. Ajowan oil, the commercial source of thymol, was also referred to. It is distilled from the fruits of *Phychotis Ajowan*, and contains from 50 to 55 per cent. of thymol. The oils containing

CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE

next claimed attention. These are oils of cassia and cinnamon, which have much in common, except that the cinnamic aldehyde of the cinnamon oil is so much modified by other bodies that there is no comparison between the two for the purpose of market valuation. Reference was made to Schimmel's work on cassia oil twenty years ago, which resulted in the establishment of a valuation process based on the cinnamic-aldehyde content. The standard was fixed at 75 per cent. at first, but this has since been improved upon, so that oils are now graded on the market in three classes—70-75 per cent., 75-80 per cent., and 80-85 per cent.—although samples have been examined containing as high as 91 per cent. The manufacture of artificial cinnamic aldehyde has tended to limit the production of cassia oil, and commercial storax has also suffered considerably for the same reason. Cinnamon oil has received much attention of late years, the author's paper at the Cambridge meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference being referred to. The sp. gr. of the oil from fine cinnamon quills is from 0.996 to 1.016. The light distillates are preferable on account of the superior fragrance and sweeter flavour. Oil of cinnamon leaf is in considerable demand for perfuming soap.

CITRAL-CONTAINING OILS

were next dealt with, the chief being lemon oil, lemon-grass oil, orange oil, and lime oil, as well as the oil of *Backhousia citriodora*, in which it was first discovered. Lemon oil is perhaps the most important from the pharmaceutical point of view. The lemon oil of commerce is practically entirely derived from Sicily, but some of the British Colonies are now taking up the cultivation of the lemon tree. The oil is best judged by the proportion of its oxygenated constituents, but citral obtained from other sources may have been added. A fair average of citral in this season's lemon oil appears to be 4.25 per cent. Turpentine as an adulterant is easily detected by the optical rotation of the first 10 per cent. of the oil. Pinene, it must be regarded as certain, exists in minute quantities in lemon oil. Orange oil is met with in two varieties—the sweet and bitter oils, readily distinguishable by odour. The oil contains not more than 3 per cent. of oxygenated constituents, chiefly decylic and duodecylic aldehyde. Lemongrass oil contains as high a percentage of citral as 80, and is of considerable importance as the most convenient source of citral used in making artificial violet perfume. The oil is derived from various species of *Cymbopogon*, the *flexuosus* variety yielding soluble oils and the *citratus* oils as a rule insoluble. Reference was made to cultivation of the grass in Uganda for warding off the tsetse fly.

CARYONE

is the characteristic constituent of caraway and dill oils. Caraway oil is much used in the preparation of liqueurs. The sp. gr. of the oil from Dutch seeds is not less than 0.912, and in commerce the oil is graded as 0.900 to 0.910 and 0.910 to 0.920, the latter corresponding to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. In regard to dill oil, it was mentioned that the sp. gr. of the normal distillate is about 0.900 to 0.915, but considerable portions of carvone are extracted from the dill oil of commerce. There is considerable difference between the oils from East Indian and European dill-fruits, the former containing an isomer of apiol and being unsuitable for use as a carminative. Reference was then made to eucalyptus oil, of which the principal constituent is cineol, and to cajuput oil.

Menthol-containing oils are an important group, including as it does the oils distilled from *Mentha arvensis* and *M. piperita*. The characters of a large number of peppermint oils were shown in a table on the screen.

Next were dealt with the oils containing anethol—the two anise oils, one from true anise and the other from the star anise. The lecturer then passed on to terpeneless oils, or more correctly concentrated oils, and concluded with remarks on the bactericidal powers of these oils. He was heartily applauded.

Synthetic Rubber.

A MEETING of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at Burlington House on June 17. Mr. E. Grant Hooper presided over a crowded meeting. The first paper, by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., was entitled "The Production and Polymerisation of Isoprene and its Homologues," and turned out to be an extremely interesting account of the work of an English committee of chemists and bacteriologists undertaken with a view to the production of synthetic rubber on a commercial basis. As the story was unfolded in a dramatic sequence it proved that our chemists are as virile as ever, and it completely vindicated the early work of English chemists upon the authenticity of which some doubt has been expressed in Germany. Professor Perkin began by explaining that at the end of 1909 a group of chemists and bacteriologists was formed by Mr. E. Halford Strange to study the production of synthetic rubber. At the head of the group was Dr. F. E. Matthews, who suggested a method of preparing isoprene in which acetone and later fusel oil were employed as the raw material. The lecturer had at the same time devised a process starting from glycerin, and this led to an alliance. A committee of fifteen chemists was ultimately formed, with Sir William Ramsay as consultant, and Professor Fernbach, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, as bacteriologist. Professor Perkin reviewed the work of the earlier investigators to prove, in view of statements made by the Bayer Co., that much pioneer work in this field belongs to this country and France. A careful search has been made of the literature of the subject, the chief events being as follows:

1860. Greville Williams isolated isoprene and observed its transformation into a rubber-like body.

1875. Bouchardet proved that rubber is a polymer of isoprene, and in

1879 prepared isoprene from turpentine.

1882. Tilden first polymerised isoprene into rubber by the action of hydrochloric acid and nitrosyl chloride. He also suggested the correct formula for isoprene. In

1884 he further investigated the production of isoprene by the pyrogenic decomposition of turpentine, and in

1892, in a paper before the Birmingham Philosophical Society, showed that synthetic rubber is capable of being vulcanised.

Professor Perkin then drew attention to the historic specimens of isoprene prepared by Sir William Tilden, which were on the lecture-table. One specimen in a bottle hermetically sealed had become syrupy, and another to which air had had access was dark-coloured and had become converted into rubber. This was proved by sticking into it a glass rod, to which it adhered and showed its elasticity. Continuing, the lecturer recounted that in 1907 and onwards the high price of rubber stimulated research with the object of preparing rubber synthetically. The Bayer Co. in 1908 obtained a patent for a method of polymerising isoprene by means of heat, but the patents up to this time did not contain much that was not known before. Experimental work of Kondakow, Motiewsky, Thiele, Harries, and Klages was referred to, these chemists employing compounds containing the conjugated double linking $-C=C-C=C-$ which is usually connected with a tendency to polymerise. Then followed a dramatic episode in the almost simultaneous discovery of the scientific fact that isoprene can be readily polymerised by means of sodium. In September 1910 Dr. F. E. Matthews observed that isoprene which had been left in contact with metallic sodium since July had turned into a solid mass of rubber. Professor C. Weizmann had also suggested that dimethylallene could be converted into rubber by means of sodium. Further investigation proved that sodium is a general polymerising agent of

first-rate importance. The first announcement of this discovery was made by Dr. Carl Harries, of the Bayer Co., but when Dr. Harries applied for an English patent he found that he had been completely anticipated by Dr. Matthews's application three months before. The polymerising action of sodium is practically quantitative, and is not seriously affected by impurities. It will take place in the cold or in moderate heat, which is an advantage. The lecturer then called attention to some tubes of isoprene in which had been immersed for varying time a spiral of sodium wire. Selecting one which had been in contact for five days, he pointed out that the sodium had been broken down to a powder, and a viscous mass had formed at the bottom. The lecturer's assistant then precipitated the rubber by means of acetone and exhibited a mass of rubber to the audience. The rubber was snowy white, but, it was explained, becomes transparent after standing for some time. This discovery renders the production of rubber possible if di-vinyl or erythrene, isoprene, di-iso-propenyl, butadiene, or other similar compounds containing conjugated double linkings can be prepared cheaply. Various raw materials were suggested. It was thought that the "cracking" of petroleum spirit was a promising source of the hydrocarbons, but the yield was less than from turpentine, and there were present many other bodies which made the purification a costly matter. The supply of turpentine is limited, and therefore subjected to great fluctuations of price. In surveying the various organic substances which could be employed the fact was kept in mind that rubber may be sold soon at 2s. 6d. a pound, and the synthetic product must be able to compete with natural rubber at 1s. a pound. The only cheap raw materials available are wood, starch or sugar, petroleum, and coal. Wood yields acetone on distillation, but the quantity available is limited and is already in such demand by various Governments for use in making explosives that the price has risen to 90l. a ton. Petroleum and benzene from coal were likewise dismissed for other reasons. There then remained starch and sugar, the former of which can be obtained cheaply in any quantity. First a complete process was worked out from lactic acid, but it is too complicated to form a paying proposition; then attention was directed to starch, from which amyl alcohol is prepared. Iso-amyl chloride was prepared, the chlorination being effected by a special apparatus. There are produced three dichlorides, which all yield isoprene when passed over hot soda-lime, so that they do not require separating. This method was proved to yield excellent rubber, but the world's supply of amyl alcohol is limited; at present it is about 3,500 tons, and costs 140l. a ton. To meet this difficulty Professor Fernbach, of the Pasteur Institute, worked out a process of fermentation directed to producing a larger proportion of higher alcohols by using certain nitrogenous compounds. After eighteen months' work he has perfected a method which produces not only fusel oil but acetone. The production of acetone by this process is of enormous importance, and is expected to bring down the price to a third. The fusel oil obtained contains a large quantity of butyric alcohol, and can be made at a cheaper price than 45l. a ton. The interesting part is that butyric alcohol, from which butadiene is made, is even better than isoprene as a source of rubber. The process as finally worked out has been checked and confirmed independently by Mr. Otto Hehner.

DISCUSSION.

In the discussion satisfaction was expressed at the full justice done to Sir William Tilden, and Sir William referred to the discovery as a great commercial source of wealth to this country and the world. Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY said he could not help feeling how easy it is to do a thing when you know how, and recalled that in 1874 to 1879 he was working on the pyridine derivatives and employed sodium as an oxidising agent in the manufacture of dipyridine. Professor ERHARDT, of the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, said, if his memory served him aright, the date of Sir William Tilden's polymerisation of isoprene had been understated. His company began work on the subject three years ago, the result

of which will be known shortly through the published patents. Mr. REID said there is no reason why the output of turpentine should not be greatly increased. Russian turpentine only differs from American turpentine in the crude methods employed in its preparation, but from it isoprene and butadiene can be as easily produced. He mentioned that he had lately seen a method of great promise of converting heavy residual petroleum into light spirit suitable for motor spirit. The product is an excellent solvent of rubber. Dr. R. MESSEL said when in Germany a few days previously his attention was drawn to the tyres of a motor-car. Those made of synthetic rubber had outworn the Para-rubber tyres. Dr. P. SCHIDROWITZ said the lecture had shown conclusively that the production of pure rubber synthetically is no longer bunkum. The commercial aspects have, however, yet to be considered before certainty can be said to have been attained. Professor Perkin briefly replied.

The rest of the business was rather overshadowed by this paper. Dr. Messel took the opportunity of proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Grant Hooper for his services in the chair during the past year. Mr. W. J. Dibdin showed a new hand-photometer, and a paper by Mr. J. Newton Friend and Mr. W. J. Davison on "The Oxidation of the Drying Oils" was read in abstract by the Secretary. The abstract, said Mr. Reid, did not reveal any new feature.

Cook's of Bow.

FOUNDED in the eighteenth century, and firmly rooted upon definite business principles, the soap-making business of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E., continues to flourish. Further evi-

is employed for driving the machinery, a 90 h.-p. motor being employed. Artificial lighting is effected by electric light with a new form of diffuser. It should be explained that the actual manufacture of the crude soap is not conducted in this department, but the soap received from another part of the premises is here shredded by machinery and dried in a huge hot-air closet. The shredded soap is placed on endless metal bands, which make a journey through in a time which is arranged so that the soap is delivered to the milling plant with a definite proportion of water. The regulation of speed of travel and of the temperature enables very exact and concordant results to be obtained. The milling plant used originally was of French manufacture, but the new machines rendered necessary by the increase in business are of British manufacture, and embody some improvements which have suggested themselves through long experience. The perfume and colouring matter are added in these machines, and by a simple variation in the surface of the granite rollers varying effects of grinding and smoothing are given. The finished mass is delivered to another machine, which masses the soap and delivers it in a thick continuous cord. By other processes this mass is cut to size and pressed into tablets. The deft hands of a corps of sixty young women—of a superior type, it may be added—then wrap and label the tablets and place them in the boxes in which they reach customers. Further on, the boxes are packed for transmission by road and rail, the street exit being on one side of the building. The foreman's office is arranged so that he can see the whole of the operatives, and at the same time be in telephonic communication with the other departments. This must necessarily be a somewhat cursory description of this interesting department, but mention should be made of the indelible marking of soap by an exclusive process, by which any name or inscription is placed in the soap and remains visible until the soap is worn away entirely. The method is one of great ingenuity, the colour being forced into holes made by a series of needles arranged to the design or inscription. On the racks waiting to be wrapped was soap so marked for use in this country, on the Continent of Europe, South Africa, Australia, and South America. This is, incidentally, a testimony to the universality of the business of Messrs. E. Cook & Co., who are well known to chemists not only for their special toilet-soaps but for the series of "own name" soap which give a distinction to the businesses where the soaps are sold. Our representative's visit finished with a rapid survey of the general and private offices and the chemical and bacteriological laboratories. In the board-room are framed invoices, the earliest dating from 1792, being that of a business in Southwark, afterwards acquired by Messrs. E. Cook & Co., whose premises were at that time also on the south bank of the river. A private-



THE NEW DEPARTMENT FOR TOILET SOAPS.

dence of progress is afforded in the new toilet-soap department which has been opened this week. A member of the *C. & D.* editorial staff has had the opportunity, under the guidance of Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook, of inspecting the new factory, and comparing it in size and convenience with the old department. It may be recalled that this company was the first in England to work the milling process for the production of toilet-soap, and the experience gained has kept the house in the forefront ever since. The new department has been built especially for the purpose. It is a large building, 185 feet by 185 feet, with a roof on the saw-tooth principle, which enables the lighting to be entirely from the north, with a corresponding advantage to the workers employed. The iron girders are painted a pale-green colour, and the floor is paved with wood blocks, an ideal form of pavement for factories. Electric power

ledger of the firm begun in 1817 is also in existence, with other relics of the early days of the business. In the bacteriological laboratory an interesting feature was the Rideal-Walker tests, which are carried out systematically in the ordinary course of the large trade in disinfectants, of which Cofectant is the best known to our readers. It is of interest to note that the transformation of the toilet-soap department has involved no delay in the routine of business; all orders were executed promptly, and the directors attribute this to the loyal co-operation of the staff.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The forty-fourth annual meeting was held on May 30, when the election of officers was followed by the distribution of diplomas and prizes. Mr. D. Watson (President) was in the chair.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive preliminary to the annual meeting of members of the Society in Scotland was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 14, Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Mr. J. R. Hill) submitted a report of progress made in local organisation and other departmental matters since the last meeting, chiefly in regard to details which have already been mentioned in these columns, and he explained what had been done as regards the annual report to the Council of the Society. Mr. LENNOX congratulated the Executive on the improved appearance of the report. In committee the CHAIRMAN made a statement of the present position of pharmacists under the National Insurance Act.

Annual Meeting.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR presided over a good attendance of members. In connection with the usual practice, the Chairman made a statement on the work of the Branch during the past year.

Having recalled the more important pharmaceutical incidents in connection with the passage of the National Insurance Act through Parliament, he specially emphasised the fact that many of the suggestions made by the Executive of the Branch for amendment of the terms of the measure (as they affected pharmacists), such as "proper and sufficient supply of drugs and medicines and prescribed appliances," had been practically translated from their document to the text of the Act; while the principle of qualified pharmacy service for State insurance dispensing so strongly contended for in the Executive's policy was effectively established by the proviso "that all medicines supplied . . . to insured persons shall be dispensed by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist." Although the Act did not give that statutory representation to pharmacists on the Boards of Commissioners to which they had as legitimate a claim as the medical profession, the inequality as regards the Advisory Committees had been redressed in some measure by the favourable response of the Commissioners to the representations of the Executive and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and their selection from a list of nominees of four pharmacists in all to serve on the National Advisory Committees, one for Wales, one for Scotland, two for England, and two for the Joint Advisory Committee. One of these, Mr. Woolcock, was also a member of the English Advisory Committee; and the speaker likewise acted in the double capacity, alike honourable and onerous, of member of the Advisory Committee to the Scottish Commissioners and of the Joint Advisory Committee to the Joint Committee of the Commissioners for the United Kingdom. While he was not at liberty to report publicly the transactions of the Advisory Committees on which he served, he was free to assure them that the presence of pharmacists on them would be of the utmost practical value to all concerned, including even the medical profession. Finally, they had reason to hope for representation of pharmacists on the Local Insurance Committees, so that, on the whole, by one means or another, they had gained much of what they set out to secure. But the actual value of these gains could be determined only by administrative tests. With regard to dispensing by medical practitioners for the State insurance class, Mr. Gilmour said it was significant that that new demand had not yet been installed as a "cardinal point," and it was reassuring to note that there was no evidence forthcoming that the Commissioners are disposed to concede it.

Mr. Gilmour proceeded to speak in regard to the Shops Act, the expenditure of the branch, the compulsory curriculum, the examinations in Scotland, and in concluding said:

"There is little to fear for the future of pharmacy. It may well be that, in these changing times, a new type of pharmacist is being evolved, who will ultimately assume the status and functions of a servant of the State, instead of being, as at present, a servant, or, because of his abjectness of spirit, a slave, of the public. Of one thing they might rest assured. If all is right with the pharmacist in respect of general and technical culture, moral discipline, and personality, he was bound to fare prosperously in any sphere to which he might be called. If the pharmacist survives, pharmacy cannot perish. The experience and recollection of many of the countless tributes of service and kindness which I have received from all sources conspire to

invest the period of my official life with an opulence of happy associations and inspiration upon which I shall always be able to draw an annuity of stimulus and solace through whatever vicissitudes the unknown future might have in store for us." (Loud applause.)

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE.

The Assistant Secretary gave in the report of the scrutineers, which showed that 874 nomination papers were issued. Fifty-seven members had been nominated, of whom twenty-one signified their willingness to act if elected. On June 8 819 voting-papers were issued; 323 voting-papers were returned, and seven were informal. Thus there were 316 votes to be recorded. The following was the result of the poll:

David Storrar, Kirkcaldy, 287.
James Pinkerton Gilmour, Glasgow, 283.
Wm. Giles, Aberdeen, 265.
Wm. Doig, Dundee, 255.
James Lennox, Glasgow, 243.
John Alexander Forret, Edinburgh, 239.
Martin Meldrum, Ayr, 239.
Wm. Beaverly Cowie, Edinburgh, 232.
James Nesbit, Portobello, 222.
Archibald Currie, Leith, 219.
George Somerville, Edinburgh, 219.
Anthony McMillan, Glasgow, 216.
William Potter Wilson, Haddington, 215.
Robert Robertson, Dunfermline, 212.
John Wm. Sutherland, Glasgow, 209.
James Jack, Arbroath, 208.
George H. C. Rowland, Edinburgh, 184.

The above were the successful candidates. The unsuccessful candidates were as follows:

Robert Gordon Drummond, Falkirk, 165.
John H. Hart, Glasgow, 165.
John Bain, Bridge of Allan, 159
John Muir, Edinburgh, 140.

The CHAIRMAN then declared that the successful candidates, together with the President of the Society (Mr. C. B. Allen), the Vice-President (Mr. Edmund White), and Messrs. W. L. Currie (Glasgow) and David Gilmour (Dunfermline), as *ex-officio* members, will constitute the Executive for the year 1912-13.

Mr. C. SIMPSON (Aberdeen) moved and Mr. NICOLSON (Leith) seconded the adoption of the report, while the CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, and this was heartily accorded.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. THOMAS STEPHENSON, Local Secretary, made a statement with regard to the British Pharmaceutical Conference which is to meet in Edinburgh next month. In the course of his remarks he said he had had a number of applications for copies of the "pink" circular from gentlemen who were not members of the Conference, and he explained that as the Conference is to meet in the University Union it is impossible and illegal to issue tickets to any but members of the Conference. He added that they had had a very large influx of members during the past few months, and the membership of the Conference, so far as he knew, stood at a record figure—something over 1,100. The figure, so far as he was aware, had never been so high, and he believed that many who had joined were coming to the Edinburgh meeting, and there was every prospect of them having a record meeting, and if they did not make it an unqualified success it would not be their fault. (Applause.)

DISCUSSION ON SHOPS ACT.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE initiated a discussion regarding the Shops Act, 1912, and the keenness with which the measure was debated reflected the great interest members in Scotland are taking in the Act. Mr. Currie was followed by Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL, who explained that the object of getting a closing order to include the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is to get an effective half-holiday and yet at the same time to make it quite possible for a man to attend to cases of emergency. Messrs. T. STEPHENSON, C. SIMPSON, SUTHERLAND, JACK, DRUMMOND, J. F. TOCHER, NESBIT, BENNET (Arbroath), and LENNOX also joined in the conversation.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Colloidal Mercurial Oil.

OILS containing colloidal mercury are prepared by warming salts of mercury, the perchloride, for instance, with oils containing glycerides and unsaturated fatty acids such as poppy and linseed oils. A part of the mercurial salt is reduced, forming mercury in the colloidal state. The preparation is purified by dissolving in ether, washing with water, and finally heating the oil to drive off the ether, leaving a dark-brown liquid. As an example, the "Pharm. Zeitung" quotes from a German patent the method of making mercurial poppy oil. Five grams of mercury perchloride is heated with 100 grams of poppy oil for twenty minutes by direct heat, the oil is then dissolved in ether, washed with water, then the ethereal solution is dried with anhydrous sodium sulphate and the ether finally dissipated by heat.

Shaving-powders.

THE public are often induced to purchase special brands of shaving-soap because of the way the soap is presented. In the same way the idea of having the soap in the form of powder strikes some men as a bright idea. Those of our readers who are inclined to endeavour to popularise this form will find the following recipes suitable:

1.		2.	
Powdered soap	10 oz.	Powdered soap	12 oz.
Powdered orris-root.		Powdered quillaia	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Starch	1 oz. of each	Starch	2 oz.
Sodium carbonate	2 dr.	Sodium carbonate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Bergamot oil,		Bergamot oil	30m
Lemon oil	40m of each	Mix and sift.	
Peru balsam,			
Musk essence of each	20m		

Affixing Labels on Tin.

A SPECIAL TYPE of ADHESIVE is used for this, suitable formulæ having been given in the *C. & D.*, April 1, 1911, index folio 495. The following from the "Annales de Pharmacie" is a variant on those previously printed in this journal:

Powdered tragacanth	2 parts
Boiling water	16 parts

Mix. Separately make a paste of the following ingredients:

Wheat-flour	6 parts
Dextrin	1 part
Cold water	4 parts

Mix this with the tragacanth-paste, and add to the mixture—

Boiling water	24 parts
Glycerin	1 part
Salicylic acid	1 part

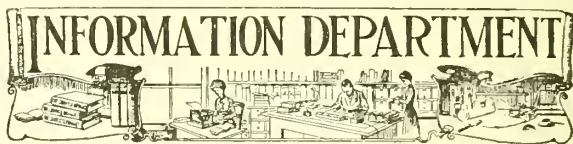
previously mixed. Bring the whole to the boil for four minutes, stirring continuously.

Pharmaceutical Soap.

MR. C. H. BOWERSOX ("Western Druggist"), finding a difficulty in obtaining soap for pharmaceutical purposes of a uniform grade, devised the following formula, which he finds to yield a soap white in appearance, possessing a fat-like odour free from suggestion of rancidity, giving a mildly alkaline reaction, hard and brittle, readily reduced to powder, and easily soluble in water:

Caustic soda (90 to 92 per cent.)	75 grams
Sodium chloride	125 grams
Olive oil, pure	425 c.c.
Distilled water	2,500 c.c.

Dissolve the caustic soda in 400 c.c. of the water in an iron or hard-glass vessel, and when quite cold pour into the oil gradually, stirring all the time until the lye and oil are combined, which will be in about ten minutes. Then tie over the vessel with a paper cover and set aside in a warm place till the reaction is complete: this will be in about four days. Then transfer the mass to an iron or silver vessel of the capacity of about 3,800 c.c. and add 1,600 c.c. of water; heat until the mass is dissolved. In another vessel dissolve the salt in 500 c.c. of water by the aid of heat, and when dissolved, but while still hot, pour into the soap solution. The soap separates and is allowed to collect for twenty-four hours. Pierce the cake of soap and allow the liquid to escape, cut up the soap and wash with water, and allow to dry spontaneously.



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INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 208/21. "Byadine": supply.
- 196/49. "Victory" corn-silk.
- 201/74. "Presto" hair-tonic.
- 214/45. "Polypin": suppliers.
- 214/36. "Baby's Joy" soothers.
- 210/22. "Esnopyrin": suppliers.
- 207/380. Ichthymol soap: makers.
- 211/65. "Cresco" vacuum flasks.
- 207/38. "Blannarrhagol" capsules.
- 195/39. "Paddy" perfume: makers.
- 193/63. "Vermicide," an insecticide.
- 193/59. "Anti-blight" for fruit-trees.
- 214/39. "Sandosa": address of makers.
- 207/500. Madame Purrier's kid-glove cleaner.
- 210/35. "Invicta" elastic hosiery: suppliers.
- 207/50. "Territorial" foot-powder: suppliers.
- 212/67. "Stencore" adhesive plaster: supply.
- 205/40. "Doris" perfume (Moreau et Cie., Paris).
- 208/24. "Omnium" bandages for varicose veins, etc.
- 207/26. Nim's "Crown" medicated toilet-powder (flesh colour).
- 209/63. "Citronade," a concentrated essence in a bottle shaped like a lemon: suppliers.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Adair's nose-shaper, 211/54
- Albulacten, 168/360
- Antiphlogistine, 168/38
- Bile preparations, 208/23
- Bilitin, 208/20
- British Antitoxine Co.'s address, 211/55
- Buxton liver-salts, 210/601
- Caswell-Massey Co.'s preparations, 210/600
- Commercial iron sulphate, 207/44
- "Common Sense" rat-poison, 206/7
- Eucerin, 207/11
- Hoffmann's No. 1 starch-powder, 210/60
- Holland's instep supports, 210/20
- Iglodine, 208/12
- "Infant Feeding" pamphlets (supply), 207/34
- Label cabinets, 207/20
- "Malland" brand eau de Cologne, 207/580
- Morrison's asthma-cure, 207/55
- Mother Shipton's ointment, 207/38
- Nickelled shaving-stick tubes, 209/64 and 214/34
- Mallen's dip, 208/66
- Ointment manufacturers (private formula), 206/65
- Osborne's epilepsy-mixture, 211/56
- Oxygen generators (for India), 209/67
- Paper towels (makers), 212/18
- "Parolax," 207/21
- Persian opium importers (Danish inquiry), 210/26
- Photo-printing frame makers, 209/66
- "Pneumosan," 212/66
- "Radiol" (for horses), 168/36 and 210/21
- Rubber cement for leather (Russian inquiry), 200/2
- Salt Regal, 202/32
- "Sana" bath brushes, 193/23
- Seidlitz-powder weighing machines, 207/27
- "Uricidin," 208/22
- Wade's worm-powders, 206/700
- Walker's "Blockettes," 207/19
- Zematonc, 212/660
- Zinc chloride manufacturers, 212/19

THE CAMPHOR-PRODUCTION in Japan in 1911 was 2,000,000 kin, the largest recorded in recent years, of which 650,000 kin was exported, 950,000 kin taken by home refineries and 350,000 kin by celluloid factories, and the remainder taken by general consumers. Last year artificial products disappeared from the market, the cost being greater than for genuine camphor, and the demand was increased by the diminution of the supply from Fukien, China, owing to the revolution. The output from Japanese sources, however, cannot be increased without risk to the preservation of the forests, says the "Oriental Physician and Druggist."

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Suggestions

of the British Medical Association to the Patent Medicines Committee are very sweeping. They go far beyond the Australian model on which I commented last week; but even they would not do all that the Association desires, which clearly is no less than the suppression of Patents altogether. Confessedly it is not any positive harm that these medicines do of which doctors complain, but the indirect injury to the public (and incidentally, I may infer, to the profession) which results from their "being substituted for proper medical treatment." This would still continue to some extent if all these suggestions were embodied in an Act, though it is evident that such an Act would, as you say, have a revolutionary effect upon the drug-trade. One of the suggestions strikes me as more than a little curious, coming from such a body as the British Medical Association: to make the label "constitute a warranty" savours of the "no cure, no pay" principle, which is hardly what we expect from doctors. How would they regard its application to themselves? Another inconsistency, but one of a different character, appears in the memorandum read by Dr. Cox to the Committee. The success of Patents, we are told, depends upon the impression made by the character of the advertisement, and the public's "innate love of the miraculous." But what about the professional assumption of infallibility and the "bedside manner," upon which so many doctors rely for their effects? Are not these in the same category?

Government Standardisation of Drugs,

suggested by Dr.

Tirard in the second instalment of his evidence, is not an entirely new idea, though this is, I think, the first time that it has been fathered by the General Medical Council. For some time there has been a good deal of wire-pulling in favour of the Lister Institute being made the national standardisation laboratory for serums as well as for those drugs that require to be physiologically standardised; but whether Dr. Tirard has this in his mind or a brand new institution it is impossible to say. I wonder what our manufacturing chemists will say to the scheme. At present competition is very keen, and every house of any consequence supplies preparations which are physiologically standardised. If this notion is adopted and standardisation made compulsory, every firm will be placed on the same level with regard to these particular drugs, which may or may not be a good thing. Evidently the inquiry with regard to patent medicines is widening out far beyond the intentions of the originators—who, by the way, do not appear to be getting it all their own way.

The Accidental Transposition

of my notes on the Shops Act and the Ilkeston case in your issue of June 8 gives an appearance of plausibility to Mr. H. H. Long's criticism of my position with regard to the former subject. But if he reads them in the order in which they were meant to appear he will see that I speak of the Shops Act as "another instance" of State interference with individual liberty, which is precisely the ground upon which he objects to it. In the Ilkeston case the jury demanded a degree of interference which seems to me unreasonable, but this does not prevent me from welcoming such interference as I consider reasonable. I admit, however, that the principle is the same. Mr. Long apparently belongs to that large class of people who regard "justice" as the last word in legislation, but by narrowing their attention to individual cases lose sight of its larger implications. Sup-

pose we use the word "righteousness" instead of justice, and look at the matter as it affects not an individual here and there, but the whole community. Mr. Long thinks it unjust to make an individual close his shop on a Wednesday afternoon; I would ask, Is it right for one man virtually to compel all his neighbours to keep their shops open? It was thought so years ago, and apparently Mr. Long thinks so still, or, at least, that the community should not have the power to protect itself from such selfishness. Public opinion, however, is against Mr. Long. We have developed, or are developing, a corporate conscience which teaches us that it is right to restrict individual liberty in the interest of the whole body.

The Habit of Betel-chewing,

says Mr. Johnston Abraham, in his entertaining book "The Surgeon's Log," is possibly the predisposing cause of the curious hypnotic condition, almost peculiar to the Malay, known as *latah*. This has usually been regarded as a kind of religious hysteria, but, as described by Mr. Abraham, there does not appear to be anything distinctively religious about it, its most characteristic feature being an involuntary imitation of the gestures of anyone in sight. Mr. Abraham thinks that it is when in this condition that the Malay, losing control of himself, "runs amok," becoming then as dangerous as a mad dog. The theory that betel-poisoning is the primary cause of the *latah* state has apparently not been broached before, but all travellers, from Magellan's time downwards, have noted the intoxicating and narcotic effect of the betel-leaf, or the areca-nut chewed along with it (thence erroneously called betel-nut), for there was formerly a good deal of uncertainty as to which of them ought to be credited with it. Peyton and Dampier thought it due to the nut, as did many other writers before and after them. Peyton says the effect is only felt after the first eating; Dampier that it follows "sometimes," but only when old nuts are used. Sir Thomas Herbert, however, attributes it to the leaf, as does Linschoten, who says the nuts were only chewed with it to make the leaf more agreeable. Dampier assures us that he speaks from his own experience. It was not until 1673 or thereabouts that the name betel was given to the nut by Fryer.

Dragées and Pastilles

are the subject of a curious article on "The First Candy" in an Australian paper, which has been sent to me with a query as to its truth to fact. We are told in it that the most ancient kind of "lolly" is the sugarplum, and that this was invented by one Julius Dragatus, of "the family of Fabius," B.C. 177, from whom these bonbons took the name of *dragati*, the origin of the French *dragées*. It is rather strange, if this is true, that the word *dragati* does not occur in Lewis and Short or any other Latin dictionary known to me, and that, according to Smith, Dragatus is not one of the names of the Fabians—indeed, if we may judge by Forcellini's silence with respect to it, is not a Roman name at all. It is, moreover, inexplicable that a member of this *gens* should bear the name of Julius, which is the *nomen* of the Julian *gens*, and not a personal name. Altogether one is driven to suspect that Mr. Dragatus is a fabulous person of etymological invention. Even so he is not wanted. The derivation of *dragée* from the Greek *tragemata* (which occurs also as a Latin word) is as well established as most etymologies, being accepted by Littré, Liddell and Scott, and apparently by Sir James Murray. *Tragemata*, says Smith, consisted of "different kinds of fruit, sweetmeats, confections, etc.," among which, it is clear, were candied fruits. The word "candy," by the way, comes ultimately from a Sanscrit root signifying crystallised sugar. Our Australian is still more at sea with regard to pastilles. They were, he says, invented and introduced into France in the reign of Henri Quatre by a Florentine confectioner named John Pastilla. If there was such a man, he probably took his name from what he dealt in, but certainly pastilles were not named after him. *Pastillus* occurs in classical Latin, and there was a guild of *pastillarii* (makers of pastilles) in Pliny's time. Medicinal pastilles were made by Galen, two of whose formulæ occur under this name in our first London Pharmacopæia. So much for popular etymology!

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(FIELD, November 4, 1911.)

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Editorial Articles.

The Iodine Market.

THE Syndicate controlling the production of iodine in Chili have at last come to an understanding with outsiders after negotiations which commenced towards the end of March last, when the price of crude was temporarily withdrawn. We understand that the arrangement is to continue for another three years, and, taking advantage of that fact, the Syndicate have suddenly, and to the surprise of the market, advanced the price by 1½d. per oz. to 7½d., or 25 per cent. more. This advance points to the fact that the Syndicate have once again established close control of an article the production of which is largely in excess of the consumption, and one that is not guided by the laws of supply and demand. The unusual and prolonged delay in the renewal of the Syndicate on this occasion gave rise to various rumours which it is said threatened thoroughly to disorganise the market at one period. In fact, the Syndicate appeared to have fostered the policy of "drift" and the idea of a decline, while a "falling clause" was given by makers of iodide preparations. Buyers, however, only bought from hand to mouth, the impression being that the market was "weak," so that the present move again displays the astuteness and skill of those behind the scenes, who may be said to have taken advantage of the buyers. Following on the renewal of the Chilian Syndicate, it may be taken for granted that the convention between the European makers of iodine preparations has also been renewed. This is evident from the fact that the makers have advanced their prices by approximately 20 per cent., the increase on potassium iodide being 1s. 9d. per lb. It may be recalled that the previous change in potassium iodide was in February last, when the price was advanced by 7d. to 8s. 6d. for minimum lots, thus restoring it to what it was previous to March 1908, on which occasion it was reduced by 7d. per lb. There is always a certain amount of "outside" competition from Japan, but the quantity of iodine and potassium iodide exported is limited, and the price is not sufficiently below that of the European makers to warrant their interference. We have given the figures relating to Japanese exports month by month from the official returns, and it is of interest at the moment to repeat those for the past three years:

	1909	1910	1911
	Kin	Kin	Kin
Crude iodine ...	17,957	13,110	14,084
Potass. iodide ...	31,748	55,042	53,996
[Kin=1.3 lb.]			

The above figures show exactly the extent of Japanese competition, but later exports covering the first three months of this year (January-March) show an increase for potassium iodide; they are:

	1910	1911	1912
	Kin	Kin	Kin
Crude iodine ...	1,823	5,428	5,427
Potass. iodide ...	19,278	12,910	18,045

We understand that at the moment only a limited supply of Japanese potassium iodide is available in second hands.

Turning to our past records, it may be of interest to recall some of the chief movements in crude iodine during the past decade or so. In March 1901 we find the price was reduced 1*d.* to 6*d.* per oz., at which it remained unchanged until March 1904 (exactly three years), when it was advanced to 7½*d.*, to be followed by an advance to 9*d.* in October of the same year, and in February 1905 another 1½*d.* was added, making the price 10½*d.* The advances in 1904-5 were attributed to the large demand as the result of the Russo-Japanese war and the absence of Japanese competition. At the close of December 1905 the price was cut down from 10½*d.* to 6*d.*, at which it has remained until this week.

The Fairchild Lectures.

ON several occasions during the history of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain series of lectures, apart from the prescribed courses in the School of Pharmacy, have been given in its lecture-theatre by distinguished men. The last series which the present generation can recall was that of the late Professor Theophilus Redwood in 1886 on galenic pharmacy. These lectures were reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by Mr. Joseph Ince, who succeeded the Professor at the school as Lecturer in Pharmacy. In the quarter of a century which has elapsed since then much has happened in British pharmacy. Those old giants of the craft who were trained pharmacists, yet frequenters of the Courts of Science and honoured therein, have gone, and of recent years the Pharmaceutical Society has not been feeding the lamp of science or even trimming it so well as it was wont. There are reasons for this, perhaps sufficient, but we do not think that any pharmacist worthy of the name or any member of the Pharmaceutical Society will controvert the statement that it is good for young pharmacists, on the threshold of their career after qualification, to learn what happens when studies for their examinations are carried into higher regions of the sciences or into special branches of pharmacy. A little over a year ago, when representatives of British pharmacy and the drug-trade entertained Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, of New York, to dinner in London, Professor Crossley, of the School of Pharmacy, expressed some anxiety as to the future of Major students, and suggested that it might be possible by series of post-graduate lectures to indicate, at least, directions in which their studies might be carried to practical advantage. These lectures have now been given, the fifth of the series on essential oils being published in our columns to-day. The series has been singularly happy as an illustration of the application of science to pharmaceutical subjects. Essential oils are peculiarly pharmaceutical. The first lecturer, Sir William Tilden, was a pharmacist, and his association with essential-oil research began with a purely pharmaceutical object. His lecture on the terpenes was followed up by Dr. W. H. Perkin in two lectures which amply demonstrated how this pharmaceutical subject has been taken into the higher regions of organic research; while Mr. John C. Umney, in his two lectures, dealt specifically with the commercial aspects of the subject, but showed, nevertheless, how the chemical and physical investigations of the past twenty years or so have simplified classification of the oils and systematised the methods by which they are valued for pharmaceutical and technical purposes. The course has admirably succeeded in its purpose, and had anything been needed to prove its importance as a post-graduate course for students, and to reveal the kudos it was capable of

giving to the Pharmaceutical Society in these days when some of its officers are not so appreciative or so competent as of old, we have it in the immensely important announcement made at the Society of Chemical Industry's meeting on Monday—the production of artificial rubber. This rubber is polymerised isoprene. Sir William Tilden polymerised this liquid in 1882 by means of hydrochloric acid or by the nitroso-chloride reaction, which was so fruitful to him in the study of the terpenes—the subject of the first Fairchild lecture. Monday's announcement was made by the same Dr. W. H. Perkin who gave the second and third lectures, and, abstruse though these may have been to many, they mapped the scientific territory whose exploration has led to a discovery so momentous to the industrial world as that now announced. Need more be said in justification of the series? Only that the Pharmaceutical Society's representatives have refused publication of the lectures as a whole—an indication of inappreciation which cannot pass unnoted. The error is made good, however, by Mr. John C. Umney, who, as we announced last week, has agreed to publish the lectures in one issue of the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record." Perhaps in his introduction to the series Mr. Umney may be able to show the relation of isoprene (a sort of semi-terpene) to the terpene series and Tilden's work, for no present instance of industrial achievement better illustrates the value of scientific research commenced in the domains of pharmacy.

Medical Preliminary Examination.

The General Medical Council has now concluded its deliberations on the Medical Preliminary examination, and the final report was accepted at the recent sittings. It cannot be said that the new proposals, which are to come into force on January 1, 1914, are at all revolutionary; in fact, if they err at all the regulations err on the side of leniency. English is to include grammar, paraphrasing, composition, and questions on English history and geography, and the paper is to occupy two hours. In Latin the subjects are grammar, translation into English from unprescribed Latin books, and translation into Latin of an English passage and of idiomatic sentences. Mathematics includes arithmetic, algebra up to easy quadratic equations, and geometry, Euclid Books I., II., and III., and simple deductions. The fourth subject is either Greek or a modern language, and the requirements are similar to those for Latin. Fifty per cent. is to be the minimum percentage of pass in Latin, modern languages, and English, and in Greek and mathematics 45 per cent., and the whole examination is to be passed at not more than two sittings. On the whole these requirements appear to be extremely fair, and provided the examiners set the questions and assess the answers judiciously there should be little room for complaint. It appears that the standard now agreed to is to be imposed on all the examining bodies, with the exception of the Government and Universities, whose examinations are accepted by the General Medical Council, and we may therefore expect to see in a few years something like uniformity in the Preliminary examinations wherever conducted. When that time comes the charge of "discreditable illiteracy" now levelled at the medical student will no longer be made.

MCANDREWS, THE CHEMIST (at 2 A.M.): "Two penn'orth of bicarbonate of soda for the wife's indigestion at this time o' night, when a glass of hot water does just as well—!" Sandy (hastily): "Weel! Weel! Thanks for the advice, I'll no bother ye after all. Good night."—*The Bystander*.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

MOTOR-SPIRIT DUTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has informed Mr. R. Hunt that he is unable to accede to his suggestion that, in view of the fact that the price of imported petrol has been artificially raised by a trust, he should remove the Excise duty on motor-spirit manufactured in this country.

AMENDMENT OF THE SHOPS ACT.

Our Parliamentary correspondent is informed that the Home Office approves of the Bill which has just been introduced by Sir William Bull and other members for the purpose of amending the Shops Act, 1912, so far as it affects servants and waiters in restaurants, tobacconists' shops, and other trades who under its provisions are at present compelled to leave off work on one day in the week at 1.30 P.M. It is hoped that with the aid of the Government the Bill may pass without difficulty. It has been read a first time.

SULPHUR MATCHES FOR INDIA.

It is the intention of the Indian Government to again introduce in the Legislative Council a Bill dealing with the importation into India of sulphur matches on the lines of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibitions Act. The Bill, it may be recalled, was introduced last year, but owing to the representations which were made by the Council that the information at its disposal was insufficient, it was ultimately withdrawn. The Government, it is not without interest to state, is being reminded of the fact that owing to their sartorial arrangements—or, rather, the absence of them—boxes of matches are of no use whatever to millions of Indian peasants!

OPIMUM IN CHINA.

Replying in the House of Commons on June 17 to Sir J. A. Rees, the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) stated that the Marquess of Crewe is aware that a memorial by leading opium merchants has been presented to the Governor-General regarding the unchecked growth of the poppy in China, and the matter is engaging the attention of the Government. His Majesty's Minister would continue to make representations to the Chinese Government against the obstructions placed in the way of the trade in certificated Indian opium by the provincial authorities; but difficulties in enforcing our rights under existing treaties are for the moment greatly increased by the fact that the provisional Government in China are unable to impose their will upon the provincial Governments.

National Health Insurance.

Provisional Insurance Committees.

Mr. P. R. Hill, Ph.C., Gorleston, has been elected a member of the local Provisional Committee by the Yarmouth Town Council.

At Portsmouth, Mr. F. G. Foster, chemist, 219 Lake Road, Landport, has been elected one of the committee to represent the Portsmouth Town Council. The Mayor (his brother, Sir Scott Foster, chemist and dentist) is also a member.

The Devon County Council has decided to include the name of Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., Ltd., Exeter) in the list of persons to be submitted to the National Insurance Commissioners for appointment on the Provisional Insurance Committee for the county.

Mr. J. A. Salter, Private Secretary for Insurance, in replying to Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., *re* the latter's communication to Mr. Masterman supporting the nomination of a pharmacist on the Exeter Insurance Committee (*C & D.*, June 15, index folio 868), states *inter alia*:

As you are aware, Provisional Insurance Committees are now being set up, and it has been necessary, in the main, in forming these to adopt a central method of appointment—*i.e.*, to ask central bodies representing the different

classes of persons concerned and covering the whole country to suggest names for each district. I enclose the papers issued by the Commission on the subject. In accordance with the above principle, the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee have been invited by the Commissioners to select a person representing their profession to serve on each Provisional Insurance Committee. This method is without prejudice to any method that may subsequently be adopted for appointing the permanent Insurance Committees directly under the conditions of Section 59 of the Act.

Mr. Claud Schuster, of the English Commission, has issued a memorandum in regard to a preliminary meeting of the members of these committees, who have been selected by friendly societies, trade unions, and industrial assurance offices, together with those selected by the Council of the County or County Borough, and by the Insurance Commissioners, to form a Nucleus Committee, which will hold a preliminary meeting on the date and at the time and place fixed by the Commissioners. The object of this preliminary meeting will be to select the remaining representatives of insured persons on the Committee. With reference to this matter, we learn that our statement last week regarding the appointment of pharmacists' representatives to the Provisional Committees was "premature," nevertheless correct. A choice of names was submitted to the Commissioners at the beginning of last week.

Scottish Pharmaceutical Committee.

On Friday, June 14, a meeting of this committee was held in 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Mr. J. P. Gilmour presided over a full representation of the committee, and various matters in connection with the working-out of the National Insurance Act were under the consideration of the members.

Trade Movements.

At a meeting of chemists' assistants and apprentices, held in the Central Hotel, Aberdeen, on June 11, it was decided to make the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks the approved society of those present.

At the meeting of the employees of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., called in order to explain the objects of the firm's Health Insurance Society, it was stated that 5,200 members had already been accepted. Out of 7,000 possible members, 6,000 had promised to join. It was hoped that it would be included in the next list of approved societies. Sir Jesse Boot, in recalling the heavy cost of administration of benefit societies, said the 4s. per head which the Government allowed for management would be added to the benefits given.

The Medical Arrangements.

The "British Medical Journal" of June 15 contained reports of the negotiations which have been going on between Mr. Lloyd George and representatives of the State Sickness Insurance Committee of the Association regarding the proposed plan for making an actuarial investigation of doctors' accounts for the purpose of getting a basis for their share of the medical-benefit money (see *C. & D.*, June 15, index folio 869). Sir Robert L. Morant, in a letter to the Committee, outlined how the official investigator should go to work, and his instructions are expected to include the following:

- The particulars as to work are to show separately:
 - (a) Visits paid at the patient's house.
 - (b) Attendance on the patient at the doctor's surgery.
 - (c) Medicines supplied.
 - (d) Operations and other services in respect of which special fees are charged.
 - (e) Certificates and reports for the furnishing of which a charge is made.
 - (f) Fees for attendance at coroners' inquests; work, such as giving evidence at law courts, which is not part of medical treatment, and in respect of which fees are received.
 - And
 - (g) Any other properly separable items of medical services.

The particulars of remuneration received should show:

- (a) The gross income of the practice from all sources.
- (b) The ordinary fees charged to patients.
- (c) So far as ascertainable the amount of bad debts.
- (d) Deductions that should be made from gross income, to arrive at net income, in respect of—

(i) Cost of drugs and other materials supplied to the patients.

(ii) Salaries of assistants (if any) [each assistant to be stated separately and whether indoor or outdoor].

(iii) Cost of collection of accounts.

It will be seen that drugs come into the investigation. The "B.M.J." states that there is no proposal to pay doctors an 8s. 6d. capitation-fee to include drugs.

Our Parliamentary representative is informed that the State Sickness Insurance Committee has agreed to the suggested inquiry into the rates of remuneration paid to members of the faculty in various parts of the country. Half a dozen typical cities have been selected for the investigation, including Cardiff, Dundee, Norwich, and others, and it is expected that the inquiry will be commenced without undue delay.

The Shops Act, 1912.

WE publish a card for exhibition by chemists who supply medicines during closing hours on half-holidays. It measures 14 in. by 8 in.; price 8d. for two cards, post free, from the Subscription Department of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London.

The following are brief particulars of local arrangements:

Aberystwyth chemists have petitioned the Town Council to make an order—to be in force from October to June—for closing at 8.30 P.M. on all week-days, except Saturdays at 10 P.M. A further request is made for exemption from the provisions of the Act during the months of July, August, and September. The matter has been referred to a committee.

Barking chemists and drug-vendors are included in a closing order made by Barking Urban Council for Thursdays or Saturdays at one o'clock.

Bath.—The City Council on June 17 issued a closing order for chemists, etc., on Thursdays at 1 P.M.

East Stonehouse chemists have applied to the Devon County Council for an order for compulsory closing on Wednesdays from 1 P.M. The General Purposes Committee were empowered to make the order.

Exmouth.—The General Purposes Committee reported to the Devon County Council on June 13 that an application had been received from the chemists of Exmouth for an order suspending the obligation to close under the Shops Act, 1912, during the summer months. It was pointed out that no order is necessary.

Heywood, Lancs.—The local chemists have decided to apply for a closing order.

Lincoln.—The City Council is making a register of chemists, etc., in consequence of their decision to make a closing order as petitioned for by the local chemists and druggists.

London.—At a meeting of the London County Council on June 18 it was stated that a letter had been addressed to the Home Office re delegation of the Council's authority under the Act to such Borough Councils as were prepared to undertake its administration. In the reply thereto it was stated that the main reason why the London County Council had been substituted for the metropolitan Borough Councils was that the power to make closing orders given by the Act of 1904 had been practically inoperative in London, mainly as the result of having a number of different authorities in the London area. Sir Edward Troup thought that the proposal of the London County Council would require strong evidence that the proposed delegation would be advantageous in administering the Act, and that satisfactory arrangements would be made to obviate the difficulties that arose under the 1904 Act. A conference of the Council on the Act with twenty-two Borough Councils was held on June 21.

Nottingham.—The City Council on June 18 issued an order for chemists and druggists to close at one o'clock on Thursdays.

Peterborough.—Nine chemists have signed a petition to the City Council for a closing order, with the following hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, 7 P.M.; Thursdays, 1 P.M.; Fridays, 8 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 P.M.

Plymouth.—An order for chemists' half-day closing on Wednesday at 1 P.M. was issued on June 17.

Worcester.—The following hours for closing for chemists are suggested under a closing order: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, 7 P.M.; Thursdays, 1 P.M.; Fridays, 7.30 P.M.; and Saturdays, 9 P.M.

TRADE NOTES.

THE OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, London, E.C., and the East Ham works will be closed on Saturday, July 6, the date of the firm's annual excursion.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.—Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E., are, during the summer months, closing their offices and warehouses at 5 P.M. on Mondays to Fridays and at 1 P.M. on Saturdays, work being started an hour earlier than the usual time. The arrangement works well.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List during June are: Bond's Gem marking-ink cabinet, Clay Paget's Glycolactophos, Contrexville-Pavillon water, Eckman's Alternative, Eucryl and eau-de-Cologne tooth-paste, Gibb's Insectol, Idris' Phosphade, Ingram's Sterilendum enema syringe, Loubet Freres Notre Dame eau-de-Cologne, Ridge's desiccated milk, Toinoco clinical thermometers. Levasco has been removed from the List.

"ZINYL" BRAND SYNTHETIC OTTO is marketed by Messrs. H. E. Stevenson & Co., 122 Great Suffolk Street, London, S.E. This product has a remarkably sweet rose odour, quite free from any objectionable smell of rose geranium. The abnormal prices of otto of rose and its excessive adulteration are forcing perfumers to depend more and more on the synthetic product, which has the great advantage of constancy. "Zinyl" synthetic otto has met with many favourable reports.

SALVARSAN INJECTION.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 7 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., prepare salvarsan in the form of a sterile, permanent, semi-solid cream with a readily absorbable oily basis, which is liquid at body temperature. This is suitable for intramuscular injection, and is supplied as one of the series of hyposols which we have described on a previous occasion. Briefly, the advantage of the hyposol method is that a new sterile syringe is employed each time, so that the fear of untoward inflammatory *sequelae* is avoided. The convenience of the hyposol salvarsan will be apparent to those who have had to prepare for use this remedy as sent out from the makers.

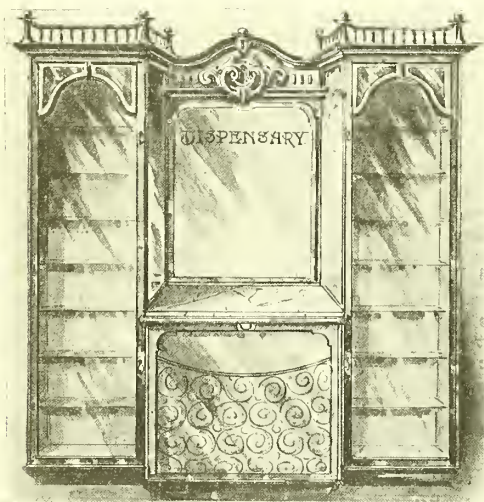
OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS.—The range of the ophthalmic products of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., has been enriched by the addition of tabloid ophthalmic physostigmine salicylate gr. 1/4000 and tabloid ophthalmic pilocarpine nitrate gr. 1/3000. These are tiny tablets intended for direct application to the eye, and are used in place of eye-drops, which are often employed in a somewhat indefinite amount. The physostigmine tabloid referred to above is equivalent approximately to one drop of a solution of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to the ounce, and that of the pilocarpine product to the same volume of a solution containing gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to the ounce of solution. These drugs are put up in tubes of twenty-five tabloids.

"EVERSAFE" SOOTHERS.—Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, Black Bull Works, Caledonian Market, London, N., the manufacturers of the "Eversafe" soothers for infants, have produced a pretty piece of advertising for these goods. It is a cut-out picture of a chubby infant wearing its mother's spectacles, engaged in reading a message dated from "Love Cottage" to "Dear Mr. Eversafe." The letter is bound to excite the curiosity of those who see it in the pharmacy, and having read it they will know the inarticulate thoughts of "Tommy" in regard to the pacifier, the acquaintance of which his newly arrived little baby sister is about to make. Chemists placing orders for the pacifiers should make a special note of this showcard.

DENTAL ADVERTISING.—Mr. T. H. Gladwin, art printer, 343 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby, specialises in the production of advertisements for use by chemists who do a dental business. We have this week had an opportunity of inspecting a set of specimens of Mr. Gladwin's work, and find the series not only of great interest, but offering considerable variety in ideas. Much of the work is printed in colours; dentures, for instance, being shown of pink vulcanite and gold fillings in the proper appearance. There

are also photogravures showing young women with defective teeth converted into kissable beings after a visit to Blank's dental establishment. To enable intending advertisers to look through the various designs and choose at leisure the one which they prefer, Mr. Gladwin sends a set of samples on loan for a few days. These are arranged on a definite plan and priced, so as to form a veritable silent traveller.

THE DISPENSING-SCREEN bids fair under the National Insurance Act to become a necessary feature in every pharmacy. Besides raising the tone of a chemist's establishment, a smart screen, fitted with showcases, results in



increased sales being recorded. Messrs. Parnall & Sons, Ltd., of Bristol and London, are specialists in this type of shop-fitting. We reproduce an illustration of their C 7, which has a central sponge-case and full-height showcases at each end, besides mirror panel in front. The firm has many other types, and a list containing chemists' fixtures will be sent on postcard application to them.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. DAVID HUNTER OXEN, chemist and druggist, Cleveland House, Liverpool Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, who died on March 3, left estate of the gross value of 11,316*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, of which 5,876*l.* 1*s.* is net personality.

MR. ADOLPH HEINRICH GOTTLIEB SEGNIETZ, 4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., senior partner of Messrs. Rosing Bros. & Co., South American merchants, 10 Basinghall Street, E.C., who died at Kissingen, Bavaria, on June 5, left estate "so far as at present can be ascertained" of the net value of 270,000*l.*

MR. CHARLES SANGER, Burcote, Weybridge, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Sangers, of 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., who died on May 5, left estate of the gross value of 57,816*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, of which 45,222*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* is net personality. Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Mr. Charles Percy Sanger, 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister; Mr. Henry Sanger, Ecclesbourne, Walton-on-Thames, manufacturer; and Mr. Ernest Sanger, 7*b* Bickenhall Mansions, W., manufacturer. The testator left his moneys on account at the Weybridge Branch of the London County and Westminster Bank to his wife, Mrs. Jessie Alice Sanger, and during her widowhood the use of his household effects; his cigars to his sons Charles and Ernest in equal shares; his cigarettes to his son Henry; his shares in the Mexican Land and Colonisation Co., Ltd., in Queen's Club, in Heronsham Village Hall Co., Ltd., and in the New College, Eastbourne, Ltd., and money owing to him from the Eastbourne Cricket Club to his son Charles; and the residue of his estate he left as to one-half in equal shares to his sons Henry, Charles Percy, and Ernest, and one-half upon trust to pay 200*l.* per annum to his daughter Amy Suffin during the widowhood of her mother, and subject thereto to pay the remainder of the income thereof to his wife during her widowhood, and subject to her interest the ultimate remainder of this moiety to his three daughters.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for 1*s.*) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 29, 1912.)

- "CRINIT": for all goods (48). By E. W. Sleath & Co., Tenerife Street, Manchester. 341,136.
- "FANTASIE": for perfumery, etc. (48). By Morny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W. 341,359.
- "YEL-A-BHA": for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. & H. Bailey, 64 High Street, Highgate, London, N. 341,436.
- "HERO" and picture of crossed swords: for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 341,480.
- "SASECO": for all goods (48). By Soap and Toilet Specialties Co., Westinghouse Road, Trafford Park, Manchester. 341,679.
- "GLYCAMO": for perfumed soap (48). By E. Rimmel, Ltd., 76 Strand, London, W.C. 341,690.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 5, 1912.)

- "CLEENSEL": for chemicals (2). By J. Paterson & Co., 492 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 339,387.
- "COLPITOL": for veterinary and sanitary chemicals (2). By Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Zimmersmühlenweg, Oberursel-am-Taunus, Germany. 340,518.
- "ERODAL": for all goods (2). By Gourmet & Co., 2 and 4 Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. 341,783.
- "RANEE BRAND," with picture of native woman surrounded by foreign characters; for chemicals (2 and 3). By F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. 341,440/1.
- "BIRTINOL" and "BERNOS": for chemicals (2) and medicinal chemicals (3). By Taylor Gibson & Co., 17 Bigg Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 341,804, 341,803.
- "SANSOL": for chemicals (2). By T. Macintyre & Co., 300-316 Dobbies Loan, Glasgow. 341,862.
- "ROSEAPHINE": for a chemical (2). By the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Goldstone Chemical-works, Hove. 342,038.
- "NOVOSAN": for a disinfectant (2). By J. Liddell, 2 High Street, Buxton. 342,337.
- "SOOTHORA": for an embrocation (3). By W. C. Bell, 11 Brinkburn Road, Scarborough. 341,046.
- Portrait and facsimile signature "J. CORNEC": for medicinal chemicals (3). By L. L. Laleuf, 4 Rue St. Martin du Mail, Orleans, France. 341,358.
- "RUPISOL": for medicinal chemicals (3). By Anderson & Virgo, 12 The Foregate, Worcester. 341,460.
- "SWEET REST" and monogram "L. B. Co.": for medicinal chemicals (3). By Life Bud Co., 110 Padiham Road, Burnley. 341,575.
- "NARCOPHIN": for all goods (3). By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, 26 Sandhoferstrasse, Mannheim-Waldhof. 341,895.
- "TONOMETRIN": for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 342,240.
- "RYTA": for photographic paper (39). By Baryta, Ltd., 5 Moorgate Street, London, E.C. 339,840.
- "JUNESQUE": for a non-medicated skin-preparation (48). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 341,155.
- Portrait of applicant; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Edith M. Priestley, 40 Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W. 341,357.
- "SIGNAL" and picture of same; for perfumed soap (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 341,484.
- "UBET": for toilet preparations (48). By Eueryl, Ltd., 447 Wincolmece, Kingston-upon-Hull. 341,971.
- "BARONNIE": for perfumery, etc. (48). By Lecaron Fils, 6 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. 342,275.
- "NANATON": for hair-preparations (48). By the H. O. Drug Co., Ltd., 78 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton Hill, S.W. 342,307.

The exports of sticklac from Saigon during 1911 amounted to 70 tons, valued at 406*l.*

Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

Appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto.

Record of Evidence on June 18 and 20.

WHEN our report left off last week, Dr. Alfred Cox, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, was in the witnesses' chair, and he had read a printed statement, which is the Association's case against patent, proprietary, and other secret remedies. Before the Committee adjourned, several of the members questioned Dr. Cox on points in his statement—*e.g.*, Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, as an examiner, has the peculiarity of putting to the witnesses in the mildest and most assuring manner abstract propositions, then illustrating these, or their contraries, with something that takes one aback. Here are questions and answers that finished last week's inquiry:

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Will you tell us what you mean by "nostrum"?—Witness: Any secret remedy.

What, in your view, constitutes a "quack remedy"?—Primarily it must be an alleged remedy for which absurd and exaggerated claims are made. Secondly, it would be a secret remedy.

What do you say about proprietorship? Would it be a quack remedy if you said compound tincture of rhubarb was good for consumption?—That would be an exaggerated claim.

Do you say proprietorship in medicine is a necessary ingredient of the phrase "quack remedy"?—Yes; I think there would have to be some element of secrecy, too. Nobody would be likely to say of tincture of rhubarb, "I guarantee this would cure consumption." I cannot imagine anybody saying that unless he were mad.

Do you use the words "quack remedy" as being synonymous with "nostrum"?—Yes.

Obviously the word "nostrum" means "our preparation"?—As a matter of fact, it is commonly used in reference to a secret remedy.

"The public" were allowed to perspire outside Room 16 for nearly forty minutes before they had access on Tuesday forenoon. These waits are significant. The imaginative member of the public can conjecture many things that are not happening inside, and he gets no nearer the truth when he tries to square what happens with what has gone before. On this occasion, when "the public" entered, Sir Henry Norman was in the chair, and the other members of the Committee present were Messrs. Glyn-Jones, Newton, Lynch, M.R.C.S., etc., Chapple, M.D., Cawley, and Lawson. Sir Philip Magnus was also there, and later Mr. Hayden joined the Committee. After luncheon the Right Hon. Sir James Henry Dalziel and Mr. Bathurst were present, but the two doctors having fired off their leading questions did not join the company. The public was composed of the drug-trade representatives who have been present hitherto, and on this occasion Mr. Bremridge came with Mr. Chater and Mr. Woolcock. Mr. Waring, of Boots, Mr. E. J. Parry, Mr. E. F. Harrison, and Mr. Horace Finemore also watched the proceedings. Dr. Cox took the witnesses' chair, and was accompanied by Dr. Cross, his assistant, who is "well up" in "patent ads." They are an interesting pair; both dark, Dr. Cox bespectacled, rather pugnacious, slightly voluble, and inclined to resent anything which casts doubt upon his assertions, which are frequently of that supremely positive character which cost his Association 2,000*l.* damages and costs in the Lord Chief Justice's Court last week. He is a good witness, nevertheless, and strikes one as aiming to be free from the prejudice of his class.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

When the proceedings were opened shortly after noon, the Chairman said the Committee had received a letter from Mr. McKenna, who represented many persons connected with the subject which came before them, asking them that if any statement should be made which he regarded as libellous opportunity should be given to the persons who considered they had been libelled of being

legally represented. He asked also that he should have the power to cross-examine any witness whose statement he might think was in any way libellous. With regard to the question of Mr. McKenna's clients being legally represented, the Committee had decided at their first meeting how to deal with that point. With regard to the question of cross-examining witnesses, though it would doubtless be within the power of the Committee to admit that, it would be so entirely contrary to all precedents in the conduct of Select Committees that they were not prepared to allow it. If any of Mr. McKenna's clients considered that they were prejudicially affected, and unjustly so, by anything which was said by any witness before the Committee, they would be glad at a convenient time to allow those persons an opportunity of giving evidence to rebut it.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S CHARGE.

Dr. Cox then resumed his evidence. He said he had been asked by Mr. Glyn-Jones last Thursday to explain his estimate of 2,500,000*l.* which he said had been spent by the public on patent medicines in 1908. That was an underestimate. The whole question was analysed in "Secret Remedies," pp. 182-4, and it was shown that, taking the articles on which stamp-duty was paid, the value of the medicines would be about 3,250,401*l.* In view of the fact that certain of these medicines are sold at a discount, they had made a deduction of 25 per cent., which brought the total down to 2,422,000*l.* In making it 2,500,000*l.* he would like to point out that many drugs were protected, and were sold at their face-value. In addition to that, many cures were sold without the payment of stamp-duty. For example, powders advertised as head-powders could be sold without the payment of duty, and chemists told them that a very large trade was done in head-powders and liver-pills. He thought the estimate of 2,500,000*l.* was very moderate.

The Chairman: Why do these not require stamps?—I think it is owing to some decision in the Law Courts. Drugs which are sold as remedies, and not for the cure of special diseases, do not require a stamp.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: You say that you estimate the amount of money spent on these remedies in Great Britain in 1908 was 2,500,000*l.*? Will you tell us what kind of trade that was?—Secret and proprietary remedies.

Is it not a fact that all secret and proprietary medicines must be stamped?—No; I do not think you could take it that head-powders, the composition of which is not divulged to the patient, are not secret remedies so far as he is concerned.

Is it not a fact that in your memorandum you state that certain proprietors connected with the London Chamber of Commerce say they spend 2,000,000*l.* a year on advertisements?—Yes.

Do you suggest that they spend 2,000,000*l.* in advertising proprietary medicines for which they receive 2,500,000*l.*, and that, in addition, they pay 324,000*l.* in stamp-duties?—I think our estimate is a proof of the moderation of our case.

I suppose you know that no Government Department has been able to supply us with figures of the amount of proprietary medicines sold?—Yes. We base our figures on the amount of stamp-duty paid, and we make a guess at the value of the articles which do not pay duty.

Dr. Cox added that in his main evidence he thought he had left the impression on the minds of the Committee that his references to "morality" related to sexual morality. He was sorry if he had given that impression, for he had no desire to accuse respectable newspapers of encouraging sexual immorality. He also desired to withdraw from the exhibits which he proposed to hand in Appendix A relating to obesity-cures, and stated that Dr. Mary Sturge would give evidence in regard to medicated wines.

"Any special witness coming forward as to cancer-cures?" he was also asked, and gave a reply in the negative.

Sir Philip Magnus then took up the examination of the witness, confining himself to the B.M.A.'s five suggestions for further legislation (*C. & D.*, June 15, index folio 885). On the first of these, that when medicines are not supplied on medical, dental, or veterinary prescription, the formula should be on the label, Sir Philip asked if Dr. Cox thought it desirable, and he replied "Yes"; whereupon Sir Philip suggested that it would destroy the sale of many proprietary medicines; but witness did not think so, and instanced Scott's Emulsion. "We know what is in it, but it is the method of preparation which gives it its chief value," he added. Sir Philip was not convinced, and queried if the formula would enable any chemist to make that medicine and sell it more cheaply, to which the witness assented. Sir Philip also asked if ordinary tabloids should not have the contents on the label. "They do," Dr. Cox replied. As to the label constituting a warranty, which is the Association's second suggestion, the witness could not tell Sir Philip how it could be carried out, but he considered that the man who makes, and not the retail vendor, should be responsible. He could throw no light upon the exclusion of proprietary articles from the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, which is the subject of the Association's third suggestion. The fourth suggestion, as to the Home Secretary instituting prosecutions against the makers of proprietary medicines who might not comply with regulations made, should, he thought, be entrusted to a special officer. So also in the case of indecent advertisements.

THE ADVANTAGES OF SUPPRESSION

might be the title of the examination to which Dr. Cox was subjected by Mr. Lynch—suppression of the makers and vendors of proprietary medicines. "It would be a great advantage to the public," said Dr. Cox, but he would not say that the formula on the label would destroy the sale completely. Such formulæ were contrasted by Mr. Lynch with a specialist's prescription:

Is it not within the power of any person to take a prescription written by a specialist and to have it made up for his own use?—Yes.

And the specialist does not complain of that?—No.

Well, can you see any reason why, if no protection is given to the specialist, any protection should be given to the quack?—No.

After some references to advertisements, Mr. Lynch took the witness on to the label as a warranty, and the evils that come from people prescribing for themselves through reading "patents" advertisements. Dr. Cox would not say that all popular advertised remedies are useless. "Where they are useful they may be dangerous, and it is the fact that they may be dangerous that makes us anxious to restrict the use of them." He proceeded to read a letter he had received from Dr. P. R. Cooper, of Bowdon, Cheshire, about a governess who had died suddenly. He had found a number of bottles of patent medicine in her room, including Warner's Safe-cure and Williams's Pink Pills. The *post-mortem* examination had revealed the fact that she had been suffering from a ruptured gastric ulcer. She had taken a big supper and a dose of the safe-cure. He did not say that the safe-cure had caused her death, but these medicines she had taken gave her a false ease which had caused her to neglect proper treatment, and in that way they had "certainly caused her death." Mr. Lynch then questioned witness about Tonicer, a "cancer-cure," and Gill's diabetes remedy, the querist's opinion being that these diseases cannot be cured, to which witness assented. Then he quoted from Owbridge's Lung-tonic advertisements its recommendation for asthma and bronchitis as a revelation of ignorance, these ailments being so diverse that they need different remedies. Witness agreed, and Mr. Lynch put similar questions in regard to Dr. Mackenzie's One-day Cold-cure and Antipon—it is not possible to reduce fat by medicine alone, was the burden of this part of the examination. Abortion also came in, and at this stage witness stated that Dr. Cross would produce copies of the advertisements of all these things, and he

would also tell what papers refused the Association's advertisement of "Secret Remedies," a second volume of which is in preparation.

DOCTORS WILL NOT GAIN BY SUPPRESSION OF PATENTS.

Dr. Chapple next examined witness. Dr. Cox said he did not think the medical profession would derive any pecuniary advantage if the sale of proprietary medicines were suppressed. The consumption of these medicines was largely among the poor, who, he presumed, would not pay a doctor in any case, but who would go either to a friendly society or the hospital. It is a common method for the advertisers of patent medicines to pick out perfectly normal phenomena and to try to make people believe that that is an indication of a particular disease. They also exaggerate small symptoms. He mentioned Doan's backache and kidney pills in this connection, and related how one of his own patients gave a testimonial to them. It is, he added, the common experience of medical men that people think they suffer from this and that as advertised, and that the medicine cures them. Also a large amount is derived from persons who suffer from incurable diseases. Dr. Chapple put questions to witness in regard to chancre and syphilis in order to show that if promptly handled by doctors they yield quickly to treatment, while if self-doctored the victims communicate the disease to their wives and thence to their children. Replying to further questions, witness said that even the use of innoxious drugs is harmful if it delays proper treatment. That in itself is an enormous gain to the medical profession, though he had not looked at the matter in that way. That applied in cases such as syphilis and cancer.

Dr. Chapple: The medical profession is accused of having a personal interest in their antagonism to this traffic in proprietary articles?—Witness: One expects that people want to know one's motive.

In your opinion it is absolutely groundless?—Yes.

On the contrary, the traffic in proprietary medicines is a source of continual revenue to the medical profession?—On the whole, yes.

Dr. Chapple wanted to know if it is possible for any person like a proprietary-medicine manufacturer to discover a remedy. Dr. Cox pooh-poohed the idea, and told the Committee how the pharmacist may investigate the chemical properties of a new drug, but it needs a physiologist and therapist to tell by experiment how it acts. Quite a time was spent on this, and the outcome was these questions and answers:

Dr. Chapple: Therefore it must be impossible for any layman who is interested in these observations to discover the medicinal value of a drug?—Yes.

Therefore the medicinal value of the drug belongs to the medical profession?—Yes.

And yet the State gives to a man the right to the exclusive sale of drugs the medicinal value of which the medical profession has discovered?—That is so.

Witness informed Dr. Chapple that the Association had sold about 100,000 copies of "Secret Remedies," and as a result of talking to chemists in various parts of the country he found that quite a large number have the volume, and if anyone asks for Smith's Pills, say, the chemist points out the composition and says he can make up the same thing at a cheaper price! Here Dr. Chapple mentioned that two young men were selling a pamphlet in Hyde Park last Sunday advertising the composition of proprietary medicines and stating that they could be dispensed for one-tenth or one-twentieth of the cost. [We reported this several months ago. The sheet is compiled from "Secret Remedies."]

MR. CAWLEY QUESTIONS.

Dr. Cox was next taken in hand by Mr. Cawley, who formerly practised as a barrister and is a pleasant and pertinent cross-examiner. He first wanted to know how many cases of drug-mania and alcoholism Dr. Cox knew at first hand. No case of the former arising from chlorodyne arose in his own practice, but he had one case where a teetotal lady suffered from chronic alcoholism through taking a medicated wine. Mr. Cawley then took the witness on his statements about harm resulting from ruptured people being advised not to wear a truss, and

others with cancer using cures, the delicate allusions to Bell v. Bashford and Sir Felix Semon's opinions amusing some of the audience. Next the Association's suggestions were gone over. Dr. Cox thought it would involve hardship to reveal formulæ, but that was one of the things the Committee had to face. He would stop the exploiting of a cure discovered by a medical man, because that is against the whole traditions of the medical profession. Mr. Cawley asked: "Is it possible for a chemist to find some new combination of drugs?" Dr. Cox replied, "I cannot conceive of a chemist being in a position to ascertain whether it can cure." Dr. Tirard's evidence on this matter of new remedies and their recognition by the B.P. was read to Dr. Cox; it differed from his, and the difference was not reconciled. Then came

A DRAMATIC PERIOD,

during which Dr. Cox made some startling statements—*e.g.* :

Mr. Cawley: With regard to false descriptions being made an offence, would you say "cures cancer" a false description?—Witness: I will give an example which I think will strike the Committee at once. I put in as evidence a book called "Every Mother's Book," written by a chemist, Alfred Fennings. On the back is: "Fennings' Fever-curer or Fennings' Stomach-mixture:

Bowel-complaints cured with one dose.
Typhus or low fever cured with two doses.
Diphtheria cured with three doses.
Scarlet fever cured with four doses.
Cholera cured with five doses.
Influenza cured with six doses."

Witness added that it had been sold for many years, and he could not conceive a more dangerous advertisement from a public point of view. A remedy which made such extravagant claims was the kind of thing legislation should deal with. He also commented strongly on "Vitadotio." Having listened to the evidence of Mr. Stephenson, he admitted there were difficulties of deciding what was a false description, but it was the duty of the Committee to try to find a remedy. There are a large number of advertisements as to which any man in the street would at once say, "This thing is impossible." He did not know why proprietary articles were not included in the Food and Drugs Acts, but he would rather imagine somebody was looking after their interests. (Laughter.) He handed in a copy of a letter written to the superintendent at Bow Street by a police-sergeant in a Midland town relative to inquiries being made about a certain remedy, widely advertised, and which, said Dr. Cox, disclosed a very grave state of affairs. He hesitated about the matter, because he wondered whether the publication of the letter would not put the people whom the police were watching on their guard.

The Chairman: We will consider that.

Mr. Cawley: How many libel actions have arisen out of "Secret Remedies"?—We have one pending now. That is the only one.

Dr. Chapple: Would it be possible to present actual cases to the Committee to demonstrate the evidence given?—Witness replied that he had been making inquiries, but all the doctors he had asked said their patients would be very shy indeed of coming forward, and he was afraid they could not press people to come there.

The Chairman: You understand we could hear this evidence in private, and their evidence and names need not be published?

Witness: If I can get any volunteers I will willingly bring them before the Committee. I will try.

At this stage the Committee adjourned for luncheon.

NONCONFORMISTS AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Mr. Lawson examined Dr. Cox after luncheon, first eliciting that furtherance of public morality was partly the object of the Association's crusade, also improving the morals of those engaged in the business, which must suffer, Dr. Cox thought. Poor people, witness said, have an impression that the mere fact of the Government stamp being on the remedy gives it some status. He could give no proofs. Mr. Harrison might, he added.

Mr. Lawson: I see in the memorandum you have read to us that "the great reliance placed by a large section of

the public on patent medicines can be traced either to the innate love of the miraculous of the average human mind or to the impression made on ignorant people by the character of the advertisements." I see in an issue of the "British Medical Journal" it is said to be a fact that quack medicines have more vogue among Nonconformists than among sects of a different religious shade. Is that intended to cover the same class as is alluded to in the memorandum? Do you class Nonconformists among the people who are being deluded by their ignorance?—I am not responsible for that argument, and I would rather not mention anything in connection with it. Witness added that he was not the editor of the "British Medical Journal."

On the question of fact: is it the case that Nonconformists are more prone to the use of these remedies than other classes of the community?—The Nonconformist religious papers are very fond of inserting these things. At any rate, the advertiser seems to find a good field in them.

It is an interesting speculation whether this independence of thought in religion leads to the flouting of the ordinary and orthodox medical advice?—I am not able to go into that.

I suppose the desire of the Association is that no medical preparation should be sold except on a doctor's prescription?—That is not at all necessary.

But on the whole you think it would be a good thing that the trade in proprietary medicines should be largely diminished or come to an end?—I can quite understand a patient going to a chemist and saying he would like to have some pills or a draught for some ailment. That would, no doubt, go on in spite of anything that was done in regard to patent medicines.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Mr. Lawson then submitted the witness to cross-examination in regard to the advertisement revenue of the Association, after Dr. Cox had declared the Press to be unduly tolerant to medical advertisements. Mr. Lawson also pointed out to him that in recent issues of the "B.M.J." there have been advertisements of Molimen Menstruale, Esculent Compound, Noury's Iodinated Wine, Enesol, Sulphaqua, Emol Kelect, Digipuratum, Santyl, Glyco-thymoline, Regulin, Horlick's Malted Milk, Bullock's Pepsina Porci and Digestin.

Are all of those, asked Mr. Lawson, or some of them at least, secret proprietary medicines?—Witness: Not in the sense that we do not know what is in all of them.

The Chairman: What do you mean by "we"?—The Association. We insist on being satisfied, before any advertisement is put in our journal, of the composition of the substance advertised.

Mr. Lawson: Not only of the composition, but of the value?—This is only read by members of the medical profession. These are not secret remedies in the same sense that ordinary patent medicines are.

The Chairman: They are secret as regards the public, but not secret as regards the British Medical Association?—Witness observed that the contents were not necessarily published on the labels, as the Association would prefer, but the advertisers all gave an indication of what was in the preparations, and before the Association advertised anything they must be satisfied as to the *bona fides*.

The Chairman: If I were to write to any maker and ask him to give me the formula, would he do so?—If you were a medical man, undoubtedly.

Mr. Lawson: It is not only a question of the composition of medicines, but of exaggerated claims being made as to their effects.

The hon. member cited the case of "Sulphaqua," and said that an advertisement claimed for it a great many curative properties. As read out by Mr. Lawson, the advertisement stated that the preparation, among many other things, stopped hair falling off, cured tired and inflamed feet, skin-diseases, rheumatism, gout, neurasthenic condition, and neuritis. Witness had never seen the advertisement, and it transpired that it was the handbill round the bottle, but the preparation is advertised in the "B.M.J."

Mr. Lawson: It is stated in "Secret Remedies," and by you, that all these remedies are practically worth only a very small fraction of the selling price. Is it the same in regard to some preparations advertised in your journal?—Witness intimated that the price of preparations was the price of the name in many cases. [None of the preparations named by Mr. Lawson as advertised in the "B.M.J." have been dealt with in "Secret Remedies."]

Mr. Lawson: How do you make the selection; are they carefully analysed?

Witness (addressing the Chairman) said he resented the imputation that these remedies were exactly on the same basis as the others, and that the Association would expose them if they were not advertised in the journal. The remedies Mr. Lawson had read out were not secret remedies.

The Chairman was unable to see that Mr. Lawson's questions were not very much to the point.

Witness, continuing, asserted that the remedies in question were advertised only to the medical profession. They excluded from their paper any medicine advertised to the public as curing disease.

Mr. Lawson remarked that Beecham's Pills were not advertised as cure-pills; why were they in "Secret Remedies"?—Witness read out a list of the ailments which these pills are said to cure.

Mr. Lawson: Not much longer than Sulphaqua claims in this paper. (Laughter.)

Witness: Of course, I say I am not connected with that paper.

Mr. Lawson: It is another paper. I only point out that the claims are very large.

The Chairman: You do not think any of these preparations advertised in the "British Medical Journal" ought to be taken without medical advice?—That is the intention with which we advertise them.

Mr. Lawson: Would you suggest limiting the right of chemists to sell tabloids, such as sulphonal, veronal, and others?—Some of them certainly. Some are limited already, such as morphine.

All these remedies ought not to be sold by chemists, except on the recommendation of a practitioner?—Certainly.

Mr. Lawson called the attention of the witness to the "Home Handbook" published by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene, on the Council of which, he pointed out, were some distinguished physicians. "I see they recommend a number of secret remedies," remarked the hon. member.—Witness said he knew very little about those remedies in general. He was understood to add that one of them, however, he had frequently prescribed himself.

Mr. Lawson: Do you advocate legislation under which it shall be compulsory to put the exact formula of every proprietary article on the label?—I think that is a counsel of perfection.

Questions were then addressed to the witness by Mr. Lawson with regard to formulæ in the "Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary." "You are aware," said Mr. Lawson, "that there are a great number of these which approximate very closely to proprietary remedies?"—Witness: I believe so.

You do not object to the sale by chemists of remedies for diseases the formulæ of which appear in the "P.J.F."?—If a doctor likes to write a prescription for a formula which appears in the "P.J.F." I do not object to a chemist selling it. I object to a chemist prescribing.

Further questions were put by Mr. Lawson as to "P.J.F." formulæ imitating popular proprietaries that are condemned in "Secret Remedies," which imitations when sold by chemists pay no stamp-duty, and after more about formulæ on the label, which witness said would not encourage self-prescribing, and a denial that "Secret Remedies" has the same objection, Dr. Cox stated that some of the great newspapers undoubtedly exclude advertisements of the worst remedies, but some do not. He saw difficulty in dealing with these under the existing law, and thought the Association's suggestions would make it easier.

At the request of Mr. Newton, who next examined, Dr. Cox promised to have specimens of advertisements for cancer, consumption, and rupture cures produced. Witness added to the list kidney-cures, which he called pernicious. An Act would help that forbade the advertising of such things. He added: "There is no real cure for anything. To advertise a cure is most unscientific. You supply remedies which assist Nature to cure. To advertise a cure at once stamps a man as a quack."

"Why?" exclaimed Mr. Newton, "I went to a doctor for gout, a doctor of the highest professional standing, and after examining me he said 'I'll cure you.' Was he a quack?" "Gout," said Dr. Cox, "is one of the most protean diseases," and so on, but Dr. Cox was not there to call any doctor a quack. Then, after a brief contrast of the relative profit on Beecham's pills and a doctor's prescription dispensed by a chemist (which Mr. Newton seemed to think is of the 13d. on the 1s. type),

MR. GLYN-JONES INTERVENED

to elicit that the chemist's profit on dispensing is nothing like the profit that manufacturers of patent pills may have, as alleged in "Secret Remedies," Mr. Newton resumed his cross-examination, the following being the more pertinent questions:

Did not the publication of "Secret Remedies" enormously increase the sale of patent medicines? For instance, a person with whom money is a consideration would go to a chemist and ask for a box of certain pills. The chemist might say that he could supply a box of similar pills (turning up this book) at a very much smaller cost. Is it not likely that instead of one box the patient would have four boxes of pills?—Dr. Cox: So much the worse for him. (Laughter.)

Yes; but the fact remains that it has enormously increased the amount of patent medicines taken by the public?—I do not think so. People who read the book will not be exactly encouraged to take patent medicine. Dr. Cox said he would see that the advertisement to which attention had been called was considered by the Council of the Association. All advertisements, or nearly all, were examined by his department to see if there was anything objectionable. One of the standing instructions was that if a thing was advertised as a cure for a disease they would refuse to accept it, and if attention was called to anything objectionable they would stop the advertisement. His attention had been directed to a preparation called Orphine, advertised by the St. George's Association. It was sold as a cure for the morphia habit, but analysis showed that it contained morphia. The first dose consisted of 0.374 grain, and in the course of a month a patient had taken 276 grains of morphia to cure him of the morphia habit.

Mr. Newton: Can you classify the patent medicines mentioned in "Secret Remedies" for us, showing those which are useful, those which are useless, and those which are dangerous, apart from the question of wasting valuable time, instead of consulting medical opinion?—I am afraid I cannot undertake any such responsibility. It would be impossible, for they are all harmful from the point of view of wasting time.

Can you classify them in four classes, putting all of them into the class of danger from the point of view of wasting time, and subdividing them into useful, useless, and dangerous?—I would rather not take the responsibility.

I think it is a little unfair to patent medicines that they should all be in the same category, and it would be useful if we could have to some extent a classification.—Of course, I admit there are some which are much worse than others. There are some which it is a scandal that newspapers should advertise, and that people should engage in the traffic, but I really should not like to have the task of classification. Mr. Harrison may be prepared to undertake it.

The Chairman: What is the St. George's Association which you have referred to?—I know nothing about it, except that it advertises. Dr. Travers, whose patient answered the advertisement, may be able to tell you something about it.

During Mr. Newton's examination the Chairman intervened to ask Dr. Cox about a statement in the Sulphaqua "literature" to the effect that when the powders are mixed with water nascent sulphur was formed. Sir Henry Norman thought that could not be possible, and Dr. Cox explained that perhaps the idea was that sulphur was freed during the mixing.

After the morphia-cure had been disposed of the Chairman said this (3.15 p.m.) would be a convenient time to adjourn, unless Mr. Glyn-Jones wished to begin: he understood he would be long. Mr. Glyn-Jones replied that his questions would occupy some time, and it would be better to defer them to the next meeting of the Committee. There were, however, one or two questions which he would like to put to the witness in order that he might be in a position to supplement his answers at the next meeting. Mr. Glyn-Jones had before him a portfolio of

"BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" ADVERTISEMENTS, which appeared to inspire his questions as follows:

Did I understand you to say that no one is allowed to advertise proprietary medicines in the "British Medical Journal," the contents of which are kept secret from those on the staff of the journal?—Yes.

Then I take it that everything which is advertised in the "British Medical Journal" is something of which, if we ask you, you will be able to tell us what you believe the contents to be?—Yes, but it will take time. The real position is that no advertisement is accepted which looks

to me to be suspicious. If I have any suspicions I ask the business manager to see the advertiser and ascertain what is in the preparation.

Then it is not quite accurate to say that you know the composition of all articles advertised in the "British Medical Journal"?—I think it is accurate to say that we know roughly what is in every article which is advertised.

Do the doctors know?—On the face of it they know.

Does your editorial department know?—I will make inquiries.

Would you object to anyone advertising his composition as a cure, say, for diabetes, gout, and gall-stones?—Yes.

Would you approve of the proprietor saying that his composition was a sovereign remedy for two such different complaints as gall-stones and diabetes?—I should; it is not scientific.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that such an advertisement of Mergentheim tablets is appearing in the "B.M.J."—Dr. Cox said he was not at all proud of the advertisement, but it was only fair to point out that the "Journal" exercised a greater censorship than any other medical journal.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Do you suggest that there is no advertisement in the "British Medical Journal" of a secret remedy?—Yes, if by secret you mean that it is not obvious to the man who reads it what it contains.

Turning to Sulphaqua, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness if a sample of that had been sent to the "B.M.J." would not someone ask to see it before inserting the advertisement?—Witness could not say.

But you set up a standard?—Of the advertisement. Witness did not see the necessity of examining the article in this case; anyway, it was not brought to his notice.

In the same issue of the "British Medical Journal" as the Mergentheim tablets there is an advertisement of Regulin: "Registered. British Patent No. 19311. A Natural Remedy for regulating the bowels. It acts chiefly within the intestine, is tasteless, and does not affect the stomach. It is not a cathartic." Do you know what that is composed of? What is the difference between that and an advertisement of Beecham's Pills?—Dr. Cox replied that in the first place the advertisement was one for the medical profession; in the second place the advertisement was not always the same; and in the third place, when it was first advertised they had ascertained all about it. He promised to get its composition.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: If a proprietary medicine is advertised to the public is that a bar to admission to the columns of the "British Medical Journal"?—In misleading terms, yes.

Have the "British Medical Journal" any objection to a proprietor telling the truth about his medicine?—How can I say "no" to that? (Laughter.)

The reason I asked you was that I understood you had said that it was a dangerous thing that the public should be told the truth about these things, and that they should always go to the doctor. You say that much direct injury is done to the public because they postpone going to the doctor and drug themselves?—Yes.

Then I take it that you would say that it is not in the direct interest of the public that they should know what is an efficacious remedy for tuberculosis?—No; I should say that if the public were left to depend upon one remedy, even though it was an efficacious remedy, it would be a very bad case for the public, owing to the fact that no two cases are alike.

You ask the Committee to take the view that it is dangerous to ask the layman to diagnose his own case?—Yes.

Then he ought not to take a remedy for tuberculosis?—Oh certainly, if he has been told that he has got tuberculosis.

Among other remedies advertised in the "British Medical Journal" is Angier's Emulsion, which is described as a most efficacious remedy for tuberculosis, and the advertisement gives testimonials purporting to be signed by doctors, but leaving out the signatures. Did you notice that Dr. Tirard in his evidence said that a large number of doctors ordered their patients to take proprietary medicines? Do you approve of that practice?—I should like to see what you call proprietary medicines.

Do you approve of doctors ordering their patients to take proprietary medicines?—I cannot give you "yes" or "no" to that. I believe it is a doctor's duty to cure his patient in the best way he can find out, no matter what kind of remedy it is; but I have no evidence that doctors cannot find quite as good remedies without resorting to patent medicines.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Lawson said on a question of fact he was informed that Zam-buk had never been advertised as a cure for cancer.

Dr. Cox: I never said it had been.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday, June 20.

Thursday's Proceedings.

Sir Henry Norman again presided on June 20, when Mr. Hodge attended as a member for the first time, and the other members present were Sir J. H. Dalziel, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. C. Bathurst, Mr. Cawley, Dr. Chapple, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Hadyn Jones, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Newton.

Dr. Cox, resuming his evidence, said that Mr. Glyn-Jones had asked him whether the editor of the "British Medical Journal" ever had inquiries made as to the composition of proprietary medicine of which advertisements appeared in the "Journal." The answer was "Yes," frequently inquiries were made. Inquiries had been made in

THE CASE OF REGULIN.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: As a matter of fact Regulin is one of a few medicines for which a patent has been taken out?—I was not aware of that.

Your advertisement gives the patent number?—I did not know that. I remember the advertisement being offered, and I know that before we inserted it we were told what the composition of it was.

Do you know that the patent claims the right to make a compound consisting of agar agar and cascara sagrada?—No, I did not know that.

May I take it that the information which the "British Medical Journal" gave about this is derived from disclosures made in the patent?—No; it is derived from confidential information given to us by the proprietors, and afterwards by analysis.

There can be nothing confidential about what has already been published in the specification for the patent?—I can only say that when the advertisement came before me it was in the nature of a secret remedy, and I said that we wanted more information about it.

And it was at your instigation that the proprietors were written to about it?—Yes.

Any doctor can compound a mixture of agar agar and cascara sagrada?—Yes; but whether it would be so successful a preparation I do not know.

Why do you think it would not be so successful?—I believe it is a matter of specialisation. In spite of the fact that we know what is in the preparation, we are not acquainted, and do not want to be acquainted, with the exact way in which the thing is compounded.

Then do you suggest there is any secret in the compounding?—I do not know.

Do you approve that a person having found a mixture of agar agar and cascara should exploit his knowledge by taking out a patent?—If he is a commercial man I think he is entitled to do what he pleases.

Do you think it is in the public interests that there should be a monopoly of this?—I do not think it is a monopoly.

Would it have the effect of preventing me from putting up a mixture of agar agar and cascara sagrada?—I am afraid my knowledge of the restrictions of the patent law is a little bit limited. I am not clear that it would not be open to a doctor or chemist privately to make up a prescription consisting of these two drugs and give it to a person. I should certainly do it myself if I thought that it was a good thing for my patient.

Do you think you would have a right to put that upon the market?—I suppose the law would prevent that.

Therefore these proprietors are given by law the exclusive right to market this preparation?—I should think so.

My purpose is to show that it would prevent anyone putting it upon the market as a proprietary medicine.

The Chairman: I think that we ought to have legal evidence upon that point.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: This is the first time it has come to your knowledge that this article is patented?—Yes.

Dr. Chapple: Is it not the case though that these ingredients were in use before the patent was taken out?—I do not remember agar agar having been used before for the purpose to which it is put in this combination. I do not think that before this patent was taken out it had occurred to anybody to put these two things together.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then cross-examined the witness in regard to what his ideas are as to the meaning of "nostrum," "quack medicine," "patent medicine," and "proprietary." Dr. Cox regards them as more or less the same.

If a proprietor calls his medicine by the possessive case, as, for instance, James's Powder, that would require to be stamped?—I believe it would.

Although he makes no secret about it?—Yes.

There are a large number of proprietary articles advertised in the "British Medical Journal" which in that view of the law are liable to stamp-duty on the ground that the possessive case is used?—I believe that is so.

Do you know that the Inland Revenue authorities hold that an advertisement in a technical journal which does not go to the public does not constitute an advertisement to the public?—I did not know that.

If the proprietors of these remedies were to insert their advertisements in the public newspapers their preparations would have to be stamped?—I suppose that is so.

Mr. Glyn-Jones called the witness's attention to advertisements of Salvarsan and to statements in the "British Medical Journal," in the editorial column, that that is a dangerous drug which should only be used with extreme prudence, and should be reserved for cases where mercury fails. He asked Dr. Cox if he agreed that in the process of experiment a number of people had been killed. Dr. Cox replied that that was so, and for the information of the Committee explained that Salvarsan was the well-known 606.

EDITORIAL PUFFS.

Do you think that it is safe to advertise this drug because the readers of the "British Medical Journal" are medical men?—Yes.

Is every medical practitioner in a position to keep himself well addressed with what is going on?—We do our best to make it so through the "Journal."

Then you think that it is safe to advertise a dangerous drug without a warning?—I do. With all the precautions taken by the State, a medical man is in the position to form his own judgment. There would be something radically wrong with medical education if that were not so. I think that a medical man must take his own responsibility with regard to drugs of this kind.

Mr. Lawson asked you a few questions with regard to Nourry's wine, as to whether this wine would come within the category of medicated wine which you condemn?—I have ordered it myself.

You told the Committee you knew the preparation, and that it was medicated and certainly was not pleasant?—It was not particularly pleasant to me; it is not nauseous, but it is not pleasant; it has a sort of iodine taste.

I see that the proprietors of Nourry's wine value very much a reference to it in the "British Medical Journal." I do not suggest that is the case with the "British Medical Journal," but in the case of the ordinary newspaper I should not be insulting if I said that when a reference appeared in the editorial columns to something which was advertised in the same issue it would be regarded as an editorial puff. I do not say that is the case with the "British Medical Journal"?—I think the connection is fairly obvious.

Witness added that this wine was not advertised to the public; it was simply a medical preparation. It said so in the advertisement in the "British Medical Journal": "Nourry's Wine is not advertised to the public."

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that the "Journal" said of this preparation: "The wine is very pleasant to the taste."—Witness: Tastes differ. (Laughter.)

A doctor in ordering a preparation of this sort would like to know that it was pleasant to the taste?—He would. Frankly speaking, compared with any solution of iodine I know of, it is pleasant.

You have already pointed out that certain dangers may arise to the public by using wine as a medium for drugs—that is, medicated wines. May I take it that for that reason where it is possible to submit the drug without the use of a wine it would be better to do so?—I think so.

The virtue of this article, as stated in the advertisement, is that it contains iodine and tannin, and the advertisement says it is palatable?—Yes.

Do you agree that the combination of iodine and tannin is useful in that it does disguise the taste of iodine?—Yes.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that there was a formula for syrup of iodo-tannin. "If the 'British Medical Journal,'" he continued, "is impressed with the value of a combination of iodine and tannic acid, and seeing that the British Medical Association do not want too many medicated wines used, why is not the attention of the medical profession called to the fact that there is a standard remedy containing these very two active ingredients in which there is no wine at all?"—I do not know. All I can say in regard to medicated wines is that we have already showed our *bona fides* by making strong statements in the "Journal" about them.

Would the interests of the medical profession and the public be best served by acquainting the medical profession of the fact that there was this common formula open to the world which they might use?—Witness was understood to reply that he supposed it might be.

As to my next question, I wish to say that I am not putting it in the least offensively, especially to you, Dr. Cox. I want to ask you quite frankly, however, if you think that a proprietary wine containing iodine and tannic acid would be advocated in the editorial columns of the "British Medical Journal" apart from that advertisement?—Witness replied that he was not responsible for the "Journal," and he could not answer. The ideas of the profession about medicated wines had advanced considerably since the article in question was written. He rather doubted whether a similar article would now be inserted.

Mr. Glyn-Jones next questioned the witness regarding Ovaltine, also advertised in the "British Medical Journal."—Witness said that he could not state the contents of the preparation, which were not advertised.

There again the advertisement is seeking to induce doctors not to order malt extract and cod-liver oil, which anyone can make up, but rather to order a proprietary medicine?—Yes; but it is offering this article to persons who are capable of estimating its value.

SOME MORE SPECIALITIES.

I see here Gonosan, which is advertised in the "British Medical Journal" as "the best balsam for the treatment of gonorrhœa." Are the medical profession reduced to the position that it is necessary to tell them what is the best remedy for gonorrhœa?—Witness did not see any great objection to the statement.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, dipping again into the contents of the "British Medical Journal," pointed to a page advertisement of proprietary medicines, all of which, he said, would have to be stamped if they were not in the "Journal."—Witness said the reason they were not stamped was because they were addressed only to the medical profession.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: As a strict matter of fact, that is not quite true, because the "British Medical Journal" can be purchased at any bookstall.—Yes, but as a matter of fact the public do not purchase it.

Escolent Compound was next the subject of a series of questions by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who remarked that the ordinary reader might read the word "Escolent" as "Excellent."

Mr. Glyn-Jones: The evidence you are giving now is directed against extravagant claims made in advertisements of medicines?—To people who cannot weigh them up.

The extravagant claim does not matter if the people before whom the claim is made can judge for themselves?—I do not think it does.

The statement that the British medical profession regard this as the most successful remedy for the four diseases named is not true in fact?—Now you have drawn my attention to it, I shall attend to it at once. This advertisement, as I understand, is not in the public journals at all.

You have told the Committee that one of your tests was to find out, if possible, whether a remedy was advertised to the public in a manner you did not approve of?—Yes; if it is brought to our knowledge that it is advertised elsewhere in exaggerated or misleading terms it is my business to stop it.

Mr. Glyn-Jones called the attention of the witness to the fact that the "B.M.J." said of the preparation in question that it was of great value in the treatment of certain diseases, and observed that he supposed before that statement was published the article was analysed.—Witness said he took it that it certainly would be.

Mr. Glyn-Jones remarked that the soap cost 10d. for a small tablet. Did it occur to the Association to make an examination to see whether it was worth that?—Witness said he did not make the examination.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Has the "British Medical Journal" ascertained what Escolent powder consists of, and what would be the cost of the ingredients of a box at 1s. 6d.?—No doubt that would be in our knowledge. Full particulars would be sent free to the medical profession.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then directed attention to a circular enclosed with the compound, and asked whether the writer of the editorial in the "British Medical Journal" saw the "puff" therein contained.—Witness said he did not think that would necessarily be the case. The article when sent to the "Journal" for examination might not have been wrapped up in that way.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Would it not be well to ask to see the wrapper before you puff it?—I think that is an excellent suggestion.

Do you approve of these advertisers making use of your

comment and flaunting it to the public?—That is a very difficult question. He did not know that they had the power to prevent them using it.

DOCTORS' TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out that the wrapper contained the testimonials of sixty members of the British medical profession whose qualifications were given, but not their names.—Witness said that when those opinions were given the members of the profession would not know that they would be published. "I should say if these men were before you here," he added, "they would be extremely surprised to find their testimonials were being sent round to the public."

The Chairman: I rated the common sense of the medical profession very much higher than that. Would these doctors ask that the testimonial should remain anonymous?—I don't know, but in no case should they be so used. It would be an infringement of medical etiquette.

The Chairman: It would be absolutely contrary to medical etiquette for any of these doctors to have received a consideration?—Quite. Witness said he was sure the men who gave these testimonials had no idea of the use to which they were put.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Would the proprietor leave the names out of his own free will?—He would know that, if he put the names in, the men would hear about it. In answer to further questions Dr. Cox said he would take action in regard to the medicine now that his attention had been drawn to the position.

PAMPHLETS AND COMPLIMENTS.

Mr. Glyn-Jones proceeded to put a number of questions to witness with regard to Angier's Emulsion, which was advertised in the "Journal." He said he had just bought a shilling bottle, and proceeded to extract the bottle from its wrappings. One of these was a roll of paper. "Here," said Mr. Glyn-Jones, "is a pamphlet."

Dr. Cox: I am beginning to dread these pamphlets. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: You need have no fear.

Dr. Cox: I am very glad to have had my eyes opened to these things.

The Chairman: You have been so valuable to the Committee that the Committee are very happy if they have been of service to you.

Proceeding to read the pamphlet, Mr. Glyn-Jones said that the emulsion was described as prescribed by the medical profession in Great Britain since 1893 in all lung-troubles and as a great aid to digestion. It was also stated that no better remedy could be employed for consumption in all its stages. That was a strong statement.—Witness said it was as mild as milk compared with the statements in the daily Press.

Still, you disapprove of it, and ask us to find some legislation to deal with such statements?—Yes.

Mr. Glyn-Jones went on to read a testimonial from the rector of Old Northampton ("not a case of the Nonconformist conscience," he added parenthetically), in which he stated that he had suffered from bronchial and stomach catarrh, and had been advised by an eminent authority to try the emulsion. After taking the medicine for some weeks, he said, he was entirely cured of both complaints, and he could confidently recommend the preparation to those troubled with similar ailments. The medicine, added the rector, was known to the ancients, and was not a quack remedy.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Is it news to you that the ancients mixed petroleum and hypophosphites?—My classical knowledge does not extend to that.

You told us medical men did not suffer by the taking of proprietary medicines. Here is a lady who says she was recommended this medicine by a doctor, and takes it now whenever an attack of bronchitis comes on. If he had not told her she would have called in a doctor.—That is part of a doctor's ordinary business.

The doctor, if he wanted, could get a recipe from Martindale's Pharmacopœia?—Yes. He prescribed Angier's Emulsion because he would not take the trouble of finding out what is the recognised article. He took the line of least resistance.

Are you aware that in the first thirty-four pages of advertisements in the issue of the "British Medical Journal" for June 27 about sixteen pages are taken up with advertisements of proprietary medicines?—I will take your estimate.

You know your kindred Association in America?—Yes.

They, like yourselves, publish a journal, and, like your-

selves, have been engaged for some years past in trying to get something done to prevent these quack remedies from being sold?—Yes.

Have you seen their journal for this month?—No.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said the fame of the Committee had reached America, and he began a series of questions on the "American Medical Journal's" view, and what Dr. Cox thought of it.

AFTER-LUNCHEON EVIDENCE.

Having had the luncheon adjournment in which to frame his answer, Dr. Cox told the Committee that he did not think it worse to advertise proprietary medicines to the public than to medical men, but he added that some of the advertisements in the "American Medical Journal" would not be allowed to appear in the "British Medical Journal." Mr. Glyn-Jones then quoted a paper by Dr. Eric Pritchard, which stated that the medical profession did not enter the contest with clean hands, and had been exploited by proprietors of secret remedies, and asked witness what was the attitude of the British Medical Association regarding proprietary medicines. "Are there not some," he asked, "which you would not suppress and even welcome in your journal?" "Certainly," was the reply given. Dr. Cox was then asked whether it was not possible for the British Medical Association to exercise control over the advertisers of proprietary medicines in the Association's own journal. The reply was that something is done already, but too rigid a censorship would be taken as guaranteeing the articles. The Association, moreover, does not think it incumbent upon it to exercise a rigid censorship unless it is made to bear on other journals at the same time. Asked whether he could not see that the remedies advertised in the "Journal" are not also advertised to the public, Dr. Cox said he was not the business manager, but would put the suggestion to his committee. Witness was then asked about indirect injury, which he had stated is caused by proprietary medicines. He was unable to give a definite case of death from headache-powders, but said that a person taking a powder might suffer from putting off treatment. He knew of injury done by taking purgative pills in a case which turned out to be appendicitis, and, further pressed, said that people ran a risk every time they take a purgative pill. There was no greater risk in taking a pill made up by a chemist than in taking Scott's pills, but both are forms of self-medication. The "British Medical Journal" had published a request for information as to injury caused by proprietary medicines, but most of the replies were too general to be of use. The one case which was definite was shown to be worthless. As to power in the Apothecaries Act to deal with unqualified persons who diagnose and supply medicines, Dr. Cox said that the Act is so readily evaded that it is difficult to get convictions. In regard to the cost of the ingredients of proprietary medicines in "Secret Remedies," Dr. Cox thought it rather a mistake to use the argument; it was really only a side-issue. At the same time he thought the Association was performing a public duty in telling the public that they could get the same drugs at less price. Dispensing doctors were next dealt with, and it was suggested that it would be unfair if a patient who did not even see the doctor, but got his medicine direct from the dispenser, were to have it analysed and complain that the drugs only cost 1d. Asked as to the attitude of chemists to proprietary medicines, witness said that some discourage the sale and others do not. He thought it would be rather a high standard to require that a chemist should always refer a customer to a doctor for simple ailments. It would be better for the chemist to prescribe a simple remedy than that the customer should buy a high-flown remedy. He thought that there is a strong tendency towards doctors getting rid of dispensing. The resolution which was passed in February by the British Medical Association demanding the dispensing under the National Insurance Act was intended to placate a section of medical men who wish to retain dispensing. He acknowledged that the provision of qualified medical advice for the 14,000,000 who come under the National Insurance Act would cause a decrease in the sale of patent medicines.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 20.

BUSINESS at the London docks and the wharves is still effectively held up, save for perishable products and a limited amount of other goods. The failure to bring about a national strike has led to better prospects for an early resumption of work on the Thames, and there is evidence of a daily increase in the number employed at the docks. A settlement cannot be much longer delayed, otherwise the strike is expiring from inanition. It is doubtful if a drug-auction will be held next week, but at the time of writing the matter has not definitely been decided. Meanwhile business in many directions is seriously impeded, and even when work is resumed the effects of the strike will be observable for several weeks. The chief market change is a sudden advance in iodine and preparations, the Chilian Syndicate, after much delay, having been renewed for a further three years. German nitrate of potash has been advanced 20s. per ton, but English remains unchanged; the cheaper second-hand stocks of acetic acid are being worked off, and values will shortly be more in accordance with those of lime acetate. Lead-salts are tending higher, the metal having advanced considerably. Ammonia sulphate is easier. Refined camphor is steady. Cocaine is weak. Menthol is firmer. Both star-anise oil and H.G.H. peppermint oils are higher. English castor oil is cheaper, but Belgian is firmer. Florentine orris is scarce and firm. New otto of rose is not yet offered. Rhubarb is still tending higher, and in fair demand for High-dried. Canary-seed is dearer. The principal changes are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anise oil (star)	Castor oil (Belg.)	Ammonia sulphate	Cevadilla
Canary-seed	Citric acid	Castor oil (Eng.)	Quicksilver (second hands)
Iodine and iodine preps.	Lead-salts	Wax, Carnauba	
Oxalic acid	Menthol		
Pepper (white)	Peppermint oil (Jap.)		
Saltpetre (German)	Rhubarb		
	Tartaric acid		

Cablegrams.

AMSTERDAM, June 13.—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 11,997 packages, weighing 1,031,793 kilos., were offered, the quinine-content of which is equal to 62,026 kilos. Of the above quantity 8,498 packages sold at the average unit of 4.28c. per half-kilo., against 4.42c. in May. The approximate purchases of quinine were as follows: (1) The English and American factories, 8,424 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 2,531 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 5,999 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 2,779 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 5,984 kilos.; (6) the Maarssen factory, 7,367 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 11,292 kilos. The prices paid for manufacturing bark ranged from 14c. to 45½c. and for druggists' bark from 8½c. to 40½c. per half-kilo. Of the

coca-leaves 79,809 kilos. out of 85,361 kilos. sold; the average unit was 14.64c. against 13.81c. The above figures regarding bark show that 17,570 kilos. was bought in, but subsequently 14,987 kilos. was sold at the full unit price, market being firm.

SMYRNA, June 14.—The opium-market continues strong, the sales amounting to forty cases at from 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is quoted nominally at \$6.50 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. All iodine preparations have been advanced, that on potassium iodide being 30c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is lower at \$2.75. Spearmint oil is steady at \$4.75 per lb. Round buchu-leaves are firm at \$1.50. Cascara sagrada is steady at 8½c., and balsam tolu is firm at \$1 per lb. Both Curaçao aloes and hydrastis (golden seal) are firm at 9½c. and \$5 respectively.

BERGEN, June 20.—The cod-fishing at Finmarken is now closed. The market for finest non-congealing Norwegian oil is dull at 59s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

London Markets.

ACETIC ACID.—With stocks in second-hands gradually being worked off, it is anticipated that values will shortly be more adjusted to those of raw material. The value of 99 to 100 per cent. glacial B.P. is 38s. and 98 to 99 per cent. glacial 37s. per cwt. in carboys, ex wharf.

ALOES.—The *Briton* from Mossel Bay has brought 20 packages. The exports from the Union of South Africa during April amounted to 127,456 lb. (780l.), against 62,426 lb. (627l.) in April, 1911; the four months' figures ending April were 236,267 lb. (1,811l.), against 270,200 lb. (2,672l.) in 1911, or 33,933 lb. less.

AMMONIUM MURIATE is very firm and dearer, at 31l. per ton for large crystals in casks, ex wharf.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Owing to the rise in silver, spot holders are now asking 5s. 8d. for "Red Ship" brand, business having been done at 5s. 7d., with only a limited quantity of this brand offering; for July-August shipment there are buyers at 5s. 3d., but sellers quote 5s. 4½d. c.i.f.

BENZONIN.—During the transport strike arrivals amounting to about 240 cases Sumatra have taken place, but the goods are not yet available.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa (according to the official Customs statistics) during April amounted to 25,353 lb., valued at 5,042l., against 8,136 lb., valued at 980l. in 1911. The total for the four months ending April is 137,191 lb., valued at 22,852l., against 76,934 lb., valued at 11,095l., in 1911. From another source we understand that the exports during May 1912 were 18,700 lb., against 29,000 lb. in May 1911 and 40,000 lb. in May 1910, making a total of 137,000 lb. for the five months January-May 1912, against 107,000 lb. and 187,000 lb. for the corresponding periods of 1911 and 1910. It will be seen that the May shipments show the large decrease of 10,250 lb. as compared with 1911. This evidently confirms the recent reports as to scarcity, and that the crop has all been collected. Reports from Cape Town also intimate that little more will now be shipped during the remainder of the year, and if this should prove to be correct, then the deficit will be considerable. On the spot it is said there are only about 20 bales of round leaf, and these are held at 5s. 10d. Longs continue unobtainable, and ovals are scarce.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) steady. Sales of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs have been made for August-September and September-October shipment at 1s. 6½d., and ¼ oz. at 1s. 7½d. c.i.f. Continent.

CANARY-SEED is dearer at 54s. per quarter for ordinary Morocco and Turkish, and 60s. for good Morocco.

CARAWAY-SEED is quiet at 32s. per cwt. for common Dutch and 33s. for fair quality.

CARDAMOMS.—For good decorticated the value is 4s.

CASTOR OIL.—English make is 5s. per ton cheaper at 28l. 15s. for first pressing in barrels, and 31l. 5s. for pharmaceutical quality, for prompt to December delivery, with the usual 50s. per ton extra for cases, delivered free on wharf London. Belgian of first pressing is 5s. firmer

at 29l. 10s. for prompt and forward, ex wharf London. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta continues very scarce and firm at 4½d. and first pressing Belgian at 3½d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—We endorse what was written last week in regard to the German market, and we now learn that a good business has been done at better prices as the result of an understanding between the makers.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of June amounted to 724,000 Amst. lb., against 591,000 Amst. lb. in 1911, 974,000 Amst. lb. in 1910, and 536,000 Amst. lb. in 1909.

CITRIC ACID is ¼d. dearer, at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. for English and 1s. 4½d. for foreign.

COCAINE.—At the recent reduction of makers' prices the market remains weak, and holders in second-hands are anxious sellers.

COD-LIVER OIL is unaltered, with rather a better inquiry, principally for forward delivery. Prices of the best brands of Norwegian oil are from 58s. to 60s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

According to cable advices received from Norway, the catch of cod and output of cod-liver oil up to June 15 were as follows:

	Catch of Cod	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Finmarken, 1912 ...	35,081,000	21,639	27,554
" 1911 ...	28,724,000	6,931	18,685
Whole country, 1912 ...	97,557,000	32,060	74,765
" " 1911 ...	63,400,000	12,195	42,444

It will be seen that the catch of cod is approaching the one-hundred-million figure, but the catch is now decreasing, and will be over by the end of the month.

COPPER SULPHATE is unaltered, Liverpool quoting 24l. 10s. per ton for ordinary brands for prompt delivery and 24l. 15s. for July-August.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The *Namur* from Singapore has brought in 15 cases. Since the transport strike commenced some 61 cases have arrived in London, comprising 31 cases of lump, 15 cases reboiled lump, and 15 cases reed, but it has been impossible to obtain delivery of the goods.

GLUCOSE.—Although the official price remains nominal at 14s., the scarcity of spot parcels necessitates a premium of 4½d. per cwt.

IODINE-PREPARATIONS.—After remaining suspended for a period of about three months, the Chilean Iodine Syndicate have fixed the price of crude iodine at 7½d. per oz.—an advance of 1½d. Following on this the British makers have advanced their prices for all iodine-preparations. Potassium iodide is 1s. 9d., sodium 1s. 11d., iodoform 2s. 1d., and resublimed iodine 2s. per lb. higher. The following are the new quotations: *Potassium iodide*, in 1-cwt. lots, 10s. 3d.; 28 lb., 10s. 6d.; 14 lb. lots, 10s. 9d.; for smaller quantities, 11s. per lb.; *sodium iodide*, 28 lb., 11s. 9d.; 14 lb., 12s. 1d.; and smaller quantities, 12s. 5d. *Iodoform*, 28 lb., 13s. 9d.; 14 lb., 14s. 1d.; and smaller quantities, 14s. 7d. per lb. *net*. *Re-sublimed iodine*, 28 lb., 11s. 8d.; 14 lb., 11s. 11d.; and smaller quantities, 12s. 3d. per lb. *net*. Other preparations which have been advanced include: Ammon. iodid., which is now 15s.; ferri iodid., 12s. 1d.; hyd. iodid. rub., 9s. 10d.; hyd. iodid. virid., 9s. 6d.; plumbi iodid., 8s. 8d.; sulphuris iodid., 12s. 6d. per lb. At the moment the market appears to be very bare of Japanese potassium iodide, but in one quarter a small parcel is on the way.

IPECACUANHA.—The s.s. *Araguaya*, from Monte Video, has brought 18 packages Matto Grosso.

LEAD-SALTS remain firm and tending higher, the metal being a strong and dearer market. The value of white acetate is 28s. per cwt. in kegs ex wharf.

LEMON OIL.—A Palermo advice dated June 15 reports the local market as continuing very firm, with a further advance in prices. Some large-sized lots were sold at the top prices, and holders are excited. Speculators have contributed much to this advance, which again brings the market to the same level of prices at which they bought a large part of their supplies now on hand. Up to the present consumers have not shown any sympathy with the advance, and buyers who formerly appeared interested in the article retired as soon as the prices advanced. For

prompt shipment 6s. 5½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. On the spot dealers quote from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d., but in some quarters very low prices are being quoted to provincial buyers.

MENTHOL is firmer, with retail sales of Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot at 22s. 6d. per lb., and sellers at the close ask 23s. for a limited quantity. To arrive for January-March shipment business is reported in Kobayashi for 17s., and Kobayashi-Suzuki at 16s. 6d. c.i.f. from second-hands. To-day a cable has been received from Kobayashi quoting January-March shipment of menthol alone at 20s. 9d. c.i.f.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* oil on the spot is steady at 43s. 6d. per cwt. in pipes and 44s. 3d. in barrels, but prices for distant positions have been irregular. *Cottonseed* is quiet at 27s. 3d. for crude on the spot, 27s. 9d. for ordinary pale refined, and 32s. for sweet refined. *Coconut* is also quiet at 40s. 6d. for Ceylon on the spot and 44s. 6d. for Cochin. *Rape* is unaltered at 32s. 9d. for ordinary brown crude, and at 34s. 3d. for refined in casks. *Lagos Palm* oil in Liverpool is quoted at 27s. 9d., the spot price being 32s. *Petroleum* is unchanged at 8d. for Russian, 8½d. for ordinary refined American, and 9½d. for water-white. China *Wood* oil is quiet on the spot at 36s. 6d. per cwt., but forward positions are very firm, with sellers of July-August at 33s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. *Soya* oil is unchanged on the spot at 30s. in barrels. *Turpentine* shows little change on the week, American on the spot closing at from 34s. 6d. to 34s. 7½d., and July at 34s. 9d. *Lubricating Oils.*—Another stage in the upward progress of petroleum prices has been reached by the announcement of a further advance of 7s. 6d. to 25s. per ton in the prices of certain lubricating oils. This advance is for spot delivery, and follows upon the advance of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton announced in May. The total increase as compared with last year is now over 30s. per ton.

OPIMUM.—Buyers continue to hold off, the present high prices on the eve of the new crop not being considered warrantable. The tendency is, if anything, easier, there being no business to support the quotations. Good Turkey druggists' quality is worth about 23s. to 24s. per lb. spot.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on June 7 that "We have had a very excited and rather an active week in opium. Holders have been daily receiving news from all their Interior clients reporting drought and a material deficit in the flow of gum from the incised poppies. Some of our native dealers have gone so far as to predict a crop of only 4,000 cases, and if it turns out to be correct we may expect extreme prices. Even if we have a total of 5,500 cases, prices will be maintained throughout the season at 20s. to 25s., according to quality and demand. The sales this week amount to 43 cases, commencing at 16s. 6d. and ending at 23s. 3d. per lb., twenty-two of which are for America and the balance for account of Interior speculators. Market closes strong with a firm upward tendency. The new arrivals (1912 crop) begin this week, and amount to five cases, against *nil* at same date last year."

A Constantinople correspondent writes on June 14 that the market continues to be indifferent to the excitement in Smyrna, where 30 cases changed hands at the slight reduction of from 201 to 205 ptrs. per cheque (=30f. or 48m. per kilo.). On the basis of an average crop, it is our opinion that prices will remain at the rate of 250 ptrs. per oke (=50f. or 40m. per kilo.). If it were not for the speculation taking place in Smyrna prices would be on a lower basis, and as the collection of the juice is taking place under almost normal conditions it is difficult to comprehend the motive in driving up prices.

ORANGE OIL.—Sicilian is quiet and neglected, *bitter* from the last crop offering at 8s. 1½d. and *sweet* at 7s. 9½d., while for new crop of the latter 6s. 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. London is quoted.

ORRIS.—Owing to recent shipments from Italy being held up in the river, there is a scarcity on the spot, with limited quantities of Florentine offering at 52s. 6d. Verona is worth about 44s.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Advices received from Kezanlik, dated June 8, report that "Distillation is taking place under favourable conditions, and it will continue for another ten or fifteen days. It will be somewhat difficult to fix the price of new otto of good quality this season; the

quantity distilled will probably be about the same as that of last year, but prices are likely to be higher, inasmuch as stocks in Kezanlik and most foreign markets are extremely small. The few holders in Bulgaria who still have small quantities of otto held over from previous years are doing their best to maintain prices. We understand that prices for the new have not yet been fixed, but if current reports are to be believed they will be much above the normal.

OXALIC ACID shows an advance of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. to 3d. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. net, delivered free London.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japanese is firmer, with business in Suzuki at 5s. 9d. c.i.f. for June-July and August-September shipment and 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for October-November. Kobayashi is not offered to arrive. Spot is quoted 6s. H.G.H. is 3d. per lb. firmer, business having been done at 15s. 6d. London terms.

QUICKSILVER.—The first-hand quotation remains unchanged at last week's reduction to 8l. per bottle, and in second-hands sellers quote 7l. 16s. 6d. per bottle, being 6d. lower.

QUILLAIA is steady at from 28s. to 29s. per cwt. on spot.

QUININE.—At the auction of quinine held in Amsterdam on June 14, 1,417 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. (50,000 oz.) was bought in at fl.14. The next auction will be held on July 5. Rather more inquiry is reported, the value of comparatively new B. & S. and (or) Brunswick being 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and old 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Amsterdam is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

RHUBARB.—A fair quantity of medium and bold flat High-dried has been sold at 1s. per lb., and holders are now quoting 1s. 2d., with small and medium at 1s. 1d. Medium and trimming root Shensi is quoted 2s. 6d. to 3s. and round Canton at 2s. to 2s. 3d.

SAFFRON remains very firm at 45s. net on the spot for finest Valencia. Reports from Spain intimate that the growing crop has suffered from drought during the whole of the winter, and with low stocks in primary markets the outlook is still for higher prices.

SALTPETRE.—The German Convention of makers have advanced their prices by 20s. per ton, and now offer barrels at 21s. 6d. and kegs at 22s. per cwt. English refined in barrels is quoted 25s. and kegs 26s. per cwt.

SARSAPARILLA.—Since the transport strike about 45 bales of grey Jamaica have arrived in the river, but it has been unable to obtain delivery. Of Native Jamaica 18 bales have been received at the Crutched Friars warehouse.

SHELLAC continues quiet, with small sales at previous prices, including fair TN orange at 63s. per cwt., and for arrival sellers of TN for June-July shipment quote 61s., while October-December shipment has been sold at 62s. per cwt. c.i.f., being lower. Futures are steady with a fair business, including August delivery at 62s. to 62s. 6d., October at 63s., and December at 64s.

SPICES.—The usual weekly auctions were again postponed owing to the London transport dispute. Privately spot sales are quite retail. The market for Zanzibar *Cloves* remains firm but quiet, business having been done on the spot at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for arrival October-December shipment has been sold at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. delivered weight, the sales including 100 bales. For August-October delivery the value is 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., and October-December 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. The market for Singapore *Pepper* is easier for arrival, business having been done at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for July-September shipment, and on the spot fair quality is offered at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. On the other hand *white pepper* is firm and dearer in all positions, the spot value of fair Singapore now being 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and Muntok 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. Singapore for July-September shipment has been sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Muntok at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and October-December at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TARTARIC ACID.—With an unusual demand supplies have become very scarce, added to which English makers are delivering very slowly. The current price for foreign is 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and English 1s. 1d.

Manchester Chemical-market.

June 18.

The market for heavy chemicals remains fairly steady. As a matter of fact, the aftermath of the recent strike is

apparent in the desire to secure deliveries at the earliest date. When this has dropped off, it is anticipated that prices of heavy chemicals will favour buyers. Already speculation is running heavily on the reduction in ammonia alkali, which takes effect on and after July 1. So far as can be ascertained, most buyers will avail themselves of the five-years' option, especially in face of the prospectively higher prices of fuel and the labour unrest. In other respects quotations for caustic soda, soda crystals, etc., on home account are unchanged. On export account, buyers do not seem inclined to meet sellers' views, and consequently business in this department is not so good. Bleaching-powder is easier. Bicarbonate of soda in fair request. Saltcake remains steady. Borax is slow at 16l. per ton for lump. Soda products ruled dull, although phosphate was in fair request at 9l. to 9l. 5s. per ton. Yellow prussiate is dearer at 6d. per lb. Muriatic and acetic acids are in good demand. Sulphate of copper shows little change on the week, but the strong position of the metal may cause an advance at any moment. Arsenic is in good demand for white powdered at the recent advance. Quotations for crude, dynamite, and pure glycerin are 55l., 75l., and 87l. per ton respectively. Coal-tar products are steady. Sulphate of ammonia is 14l. 11s. 9d. per ton f.o.r. Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy-chemical market continues good, and business is active both on home and export account. Contract deliveries are being taken up well, and miscellaneous requirements are a good average. The London market is still very much upset by the strike, and it will be some time yet before the effects of the same are overcome.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, and has an easier tone for early delivery. Present nearest figures: Beckton, prompt, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 14l. 5s.; London terms, 13l. 12s. 6d. to 13l. 15s.; Leith, 14l. 13s. 9d. to 14l. 15s.; Liverpool, 14l. 13s. 9d. to 14l. 15s.; and Hull, 14l. 10s.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—In this branch both main and miscellaneous products are meeting with good demand, and values, generally speaking, are on the steady side, and do not show much fluctuation. Ammonia alkali at the moment is on the quiet side for early delivery, owing to the fact that the reduced prices come into operation next month. Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are moving well, especially on contract. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda have been in increased demand, and the tone is firmer, potash at about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and soda at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Chlorates and saltcake are also more active at unaltered figures.

Java Cinchona.

A recent issue of "Java Bode" contains the following further particulars regarding the negotiations between the Java cinchona-planters and a syndicate of European quinine-makers. The quinine-makers stipulated that the planters should, during the next three years, ship to Amsterdam all the bark not contracted for by the Bandoeng quinine-factory, and they undertook to purchase this at 4 cents per unit of quinine sulphate, or at a proportionately higher rate if the price of bark rose. They wished, in addition, to be at liberty to purchase bark elsewhere, and to deduct such purchases from the stipulated minimum. Further, the agreement was to fall through if a new quinine-factory was erected in Java. The planters refused to accept these terms, and proposed instead that the syndicated manufacturers should purchase a minimum of 500,000 kilos., and purchases from other quarters were to be subject to the approval of a committee in Amsterdam. They also insisted on a minimum price of 5 cents per unit, and desired to retain the right to mortgage their stocks of bark. They were also unwilling to cancel the agreement if an experimental quinine-factory should be established by the Dutch East Indian Government in Java. The Amsterdam Committee was to consist of three planters' delegates and three makers' representatives, with a chairman elected by the six members. Since the failure of these negotiations a scheme has been put forward for controlling the Amsterdam cinchona-market, and this was to be discussed at a planters' meeting held on May 25. According to this plan, a syndicate of planters will be formed which will be represented by a planters' committee in Amsterdam. This committee will control the importation of bark, and before each public sale will fix the unit price to be paid and the quantity of bark to be offered, but the shipment of the bark and the settlements will be conducted by the planters themselves as heretofore. The "Java Bode" correspondent is of opinion that if the planters can only agree among themselves they may confidently expect better times, as they are now certain of Government support.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Insurance Dispensing.

SIR,—I was surprised at the letter of "Pill" in this week's *C. & D. re Insurance Act*. He seems to think that if he dispenses for 1,000 patients he will receive only 1s. 6d. per head for 1,000, whereas there will most probably be in the district 10,000 not requiring medicine. As I understand the Act, the chemist will receive 1s. 6d. per head for the whole 10,000, which I should think would be quite enough to pay for his extra assistant.

Yours faithfully,
ASSISTANT. (208/48.)

[It may be as well to state that the manner of payment has not yet been decided upon, but in any case a proportion of the money allotted for medical benefit (presumed to be 6s. per insured person) will be set aside for medicines and appliances, and the dispensers of medicines will be paid from the fund so formed, but whether at a rate per head of the insured or the ailing or for goods actually supplied remains to be seen. If per head of the insured, "Assistant's" argument is right.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

SIR,—There does not seem much prospect of the doctors coming to terms, and their demand of 8s. 6d. per head still holds the field. If they get this, and I am not sure that they will not, what is there to prevent their supplying medicine free to the insured, and thus dish Mr. Lloyd George and the chemists whom he has quietly stood by up to the present? One thing is evident—the British Medical Association are making a supreme effort to oust chemists from their legitimate business, and with them it is now or never, because when the Insurance Act is in full working order it will gradually dawn on the public that dispensing in the eyes of the law is not within the doctors' province, that they are doing work they are not qualified to do, and if the truth were known, in a manner that is a grave source of danger to the community.

Yours truly,
CASKETTER WILLIAMS.

Secret-medicine Inquiry.

SIR,—I have read with much interest your articles on the Secret-medicine Inquiry, and think you are doing a great service to the chemists of the country in pointing out to the trade the dangers that would arise from recommendations that may be made by the Select Committee. There is no doubt that the attack of the British Medical Association is directed not only against the proprietaries of the large manufacturers, but also against the proprietaries of retail chemists, and I hope that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who have been appointed to watch the interests of the trade in the Inquiry, will arrange to give evidence to safeguard the privileges we now enjoy, and at the same time to call attention to the competition by which we are assailed. I have perused your warning remarks this week with reference to the possibility of the revenue stamp being abolished and the question of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies and "body-names" being swept into the fiscal net. I think we should fight for the continuance of the "known, admitted, and approved" boon gained for us by Mr. Glyn-Jones in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*. I confess that the "body-name" concession subsequently granted by the Inland Revenue authorities has been a doubtful benefit to retail chemists, as it has enabled certain manufacturers to fill hucksters' shops with a range of penny lines put up under its provisions, and this

trade is competing with us to a very serious extent. Numerous provincial chemists (and no doubt it is the same in London) are surrounded by a score or more small shops selling penny boxes of pills, powders, and bottles of medicines, all taking trade from them, and the business is growing at an alarming rate. One manufacturer alone in this district claims a sale of three million boxes; all these are sold in shops which are not licensed to retail patent medicines, and this must be to the detriment of the legitimate drug-trade, as it robs us of our working-class trade. Many of these penny lines sail very close to the wind in their titles, and most of them are asked for and sold under proprietary names, such as "—'s pills or powders." It seems to me that if it is the wish of the Excise Department to restrict the present exemptions from stamp-duty, and the desire of the Select Committee to limit the indiscriminate sale of medicines, it would be an advantage to withdraw the "body-name" concession under which the small-shop trade is carried on. This could, I think, be done without any alteration in the Stamp Act, and the goods would either have to be retailed from stamped packages and sold in licensed shops or be discontinued. The chemist would still be able to sell all his lines over his own counter under the "known, admitted, and approved." This is a subject worth consideration by the various chemists' associations with a view to some action being taken, and I should like to see the opinions of other members of the trade on it. What I have written may not appeal to higher-class chemists, as they know little of the conditions chemists like myself situated in manufacturing and working-class districts have to contend with; but it is high time the interests of this section received the attention of those who are in power and whose lot has fallen in pleasant places. There must be hundreds like myself who will fully appreciate my warning and appeal for consideration of the position which under existing circumstances is drifting from bad to worse.

Yours faithfully,
A MIDLAND CHEMIST. (210/19.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

A Tour in Scotland.

Pill-maker (209/41) thinks of going to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Edinburgh next month, and wants to know how he may profitably spend the following week in a tour through Scotland. [The Caledonian Railway (Glasgow), the North British Railway (Edinburgh), the Highland Railway (Inverness), and the Great North of Scotland Railway (Aberdeen) issue books in which tours are described. "Pill-maker" should write to the secretaries of the railways at the respective addresses for copies of these books, study them, and when he gets to Edinburgh he should ask some fellow-member who has done it to advise him. A good trip, and not an expensive one, is to go from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by way of the Forth and Tay Bridges, then from Aberdeen to Inverness, and thence by the Caledonian Canal to Glasgow. The trip north may be taken also by Glenfarg, Perth, and the Highland Railway to Inverness.]

Insurance Act and Apprentices.

H. K. W. (202/18).—(1) You pay yours pocket-money: that is wages, so that you have to pay in respect to each of them 6d. per week, which is the 1s. 6d. per day wages rate. The apprentices pay nothing, and the State pays 3d. in respect to them.—*C. & D.*, June 15.

Is not the above too definite? I grant that the young man is insurable, being over sixteen, and possibly getting 6s. per week pocket-money (wages), but exemption may be claimed on the grounds that he is "ordinarily or mainly dependent for his livelihood on some other person"—Section 2 of the Act. So I take it, if the father cares, he can claim exemption; and, if not, the employer is bound to pay 6d. per week. Whether it is advisable to exempt such a person is another question.—*Arthur Oglesby* (Barnsley). [The exemption referred to is by certificate granted by the Insurance Commissioners or by others under regulations made by them.]

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty.

F. W. T. (48/38).—Your description for salicylic foot-powder will not make it liable to medicine-stamp duty.

Naphthol (212/12).—Limited companies may not use the title "Pharmacist" without infringing the Pharmacy Act, 1868. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 439, for a list of titles that companies and persons may use.

E. B. (210/62).—You will find full information in regard to wine-and-spirit licences in the *C. & D. Diary*, pages 451 and 454. A special licence is now provided for wholesale druggists for the sale of rectified spirit. Inquire at your local Excise office.

G. P. (212/16).—During an exempted period under Section 11 of the Shops Act you need not give your manager a half-holiday every week if you allow him a holiday on full pay of not less than two weeks in every year, and exhibit a notice in your shop to that effect.

Worried (209/25).—A chemist who employs a *locum tencens* who states that he is an abstainer from alcohol and tobacco cannot legally refrain from paying that assistant the wages due to him because during his absence the *locum* has drunk and smoked heavily. If in consequence of the misrepresentation by the assistant the chemist has suffered damage, he can sue the assistant for that damage.

R. W. (209/54).—See reply to "E. B." You should apply to your local police office or the Town Clerk for information as to when the interim licensing session is to be held. The regular session will not be until February. It would be a decided advantage for you to get a solicitor accustomed to licence matters to advise you in regard to the application for the wine-licence, and to have medical men and good customers to support your application.

F. B. B. (212/38).—All that your apprentice has to do (if he has not obtained a certificate of exemption) is to get an insurance card from his friendly society before July 15. He must present it on each occasion on which you pay him up to August 12, when you put a sixpenny stamp on it for each week (he having 10*s.* a year). When he leaves your employment he takes the card with him to his next employer, who will stamp it in accordance with his wages.]

H. H. (210/30).—An order for goods was given at a provincial town by a resident to the representative of a London house. A dispute having arisen as to the number of the articles ordered, the provincial customer wishes to know in what court he is liable to be sued. [If proceedings are taken in the County Court the action may be brought either in the County Court district in which the customer resides or carries on business, or, with the leave of the Court, in London. If the claim is a large one proceedings may be taken in the High Court at London.]

Anxious (203/24).—A has for some years been carrying on business under the style of A & Son; his son, however, is not a partner, but is in the position of an assistant. A wishes to retire, and proposes to give the business to his son absolutely. Will it be sufficient for A to drop out of the business, or will some legal document be required in order to terminate his liability in connection with the business? [A should formally assign the business and the assets to his son, and give notice of the assignment to all persons from whom he has hitherto obtained credit in connection with his business.]

Half-day Holiday (208/31) exhibits a notice on his door as follows: "On and after May 1, 1912, this shop will be closed on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock until Thursday morning." (1) Does this comply with the Act? [No. The notice required is one worded in the same manner as the card notice which we publish.] (2) "H. D. H." generally goes out of town on the half-holiday; on his return, is he allowed to serve medicines or surgical appliances? [Yes, provided the card notice is exhibited while the customer is being served.] (3) Does the above notice prevent him selling anything or even making up a prescription? [No; he may sell medicines and medical and surgical appliances at any time, and if any other article is required in the case of illness the chemist may supply it, risking a not probable prosecution by the police subject to the defence provided in Section 4 (7) of the Act.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

J. H. D. (10/23) has not sent his name.

C. R. W. (210/25).—Gadd's "Synopsis of the B.P." (not "Symposium") is published by Baillière, Tindall & Cox at 1*s.*

N. M. & Co. (Poona) (130/62).—(1) CASTOR OIL is prepared from the shelled seed and clarified by filtration. Bleaching is effected by exposing the oil to light in W.Q. bottles. (2) BLACK HAIR-DYE:

A.		B.	
Sodium sulphide		Silver nitrate	40 grains
crystals	80 grains	Ammonia solution	2 drams
Distilled water	4 oz.	Distilled water	to 4 oz.

The hair is first freed from grease, and when dry the first solution is brushed into the hair, followed in a few minutes by treatment in like manner with solution B. If the resulting dye is not intense enough, the quantity of silver nitrate can be increased; if diminished, brown tints are given.

L. A. (191/10).—CLEANING WHITE-CANVAS BOOTS.—The following is a formula for the cream used for this purpose:

Pipeclay	1 lb.
Spanish white	½ lb.
Flake white	6 oz.
Precipitated chalk	4 oz.
Powdered tragacanth	2 dr.
Carbolic acid	2 dr.
Verberna oil	30 drops
Water	to make a thick cream

The powders are first well mixed with the perfume and carbolic acid, and then made into a cream with water.

Booco (188/53).—USE OF PRESERVATIVES.—It is not illegal to use salicylic acid as a preservative for jellies, tomato-sauce, or extract of herbs, but an excessive quantity could be proved to be injurious to health. In the report of the Departmental Committee on Food-preservatives, which was issued in 1901, it was recommended that the amount of salicylic acid to be used should be limited to 1 grain per pint or pound, but nothing has been done to give this suggestion the force of law. For the purpose of reducing the amount of preservative required a jelly should be made under such conditions that it is sterile, bottled while in this condition and the air excluded. With tomato-sauce, salt is best employed, as apparently no objection is taken to this chemical, no matter how large the quantity that is used. In regard to the extract of herbs, you should examine your formula and find out whether the amount of salicylic acid you employ is excessive, judged by the remarks made above and having regard to the dilution which the directions on the label recommend.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 14, 1862.

Thallium.

There is hardly a chemist of eminence, British or foreign, at present in London who has not examined with the greatest interest the specimens of the new metal Thallium, exhibited at the International Exhibition by its discoverer, Mr. Crookes, the well-known chemist. Our readers are doubtless already well acquainted with all that has been published about this interesting discovery, but it will be as well to remind them that this metal was detected by Mr. Crookes in infinitesimal quantities in a very small portion of scintiferous sulphur residues by means of spectrum analysis. For the last year and a half Mr. Crookes has been diligently searching for another source of this metal, and at last discovered some sulphur which contained about a grain to a pound. After a series of most elaborate analyses Mr. Crookes obtained several grains of metallic thallium, sufficient to prove that the metal was really a new element, perfectly distinct in all its properties, and not to be confounded with any known substance. Almost simultaneously, M. Lamy, Professor of Chemistry at Lille, in working on some sulphur residues, found the same metal; but Mr. Crookes was before him in the field, and thus England has the honour of having discovered the last new element, and Mr. Crookes the glory of having his name handed down to posterity side by side with those of Davy, Balard, Wohler, and the illustrious few who have been the first to eliminate elements from their compounds. Mr. Lamy's almost simultaneous researches have confirmed the facts found out by Mr. Crookes. The metal appears to take greatly after lead in weight, colour, and properties. The source discovered by M. Lamy is almost inexhaustible, and Mr. Crookes has also found a supply of sulphur sufficient to yield thallium in comparatively large quantities. We hear that the Royal Society have granted Mr. Crookes the sum of fifty pounds to enable him to continue his researches, as hitherto the amount of metal obtained has cost its discoverer about five pounds a grain.